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A Monthly Economic Review
of Chemistry and Industry

VOL. XXI No. 23 | Published Every Thursday by Drug & Chemical Markets, Inc. | DECEMBER 8, 1927

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CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, INC.
AT 25 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY
WILLIAMS HAYNES, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER
D. O. HAYNES, JR., TREASURER AND PUBLICATION MANAGER

THOMAS R. FARRELL, MANAGING EDITOR
FRAZER V. SINCLAIR, ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: $4.00 a year (52 issues) in advance. Current copies, 15 cents. Back copies, 25 cents. A Binder for this paper @ $1.00 Postpaid.

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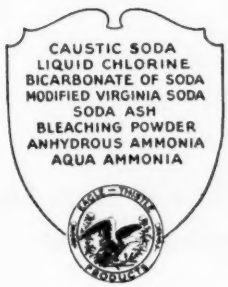

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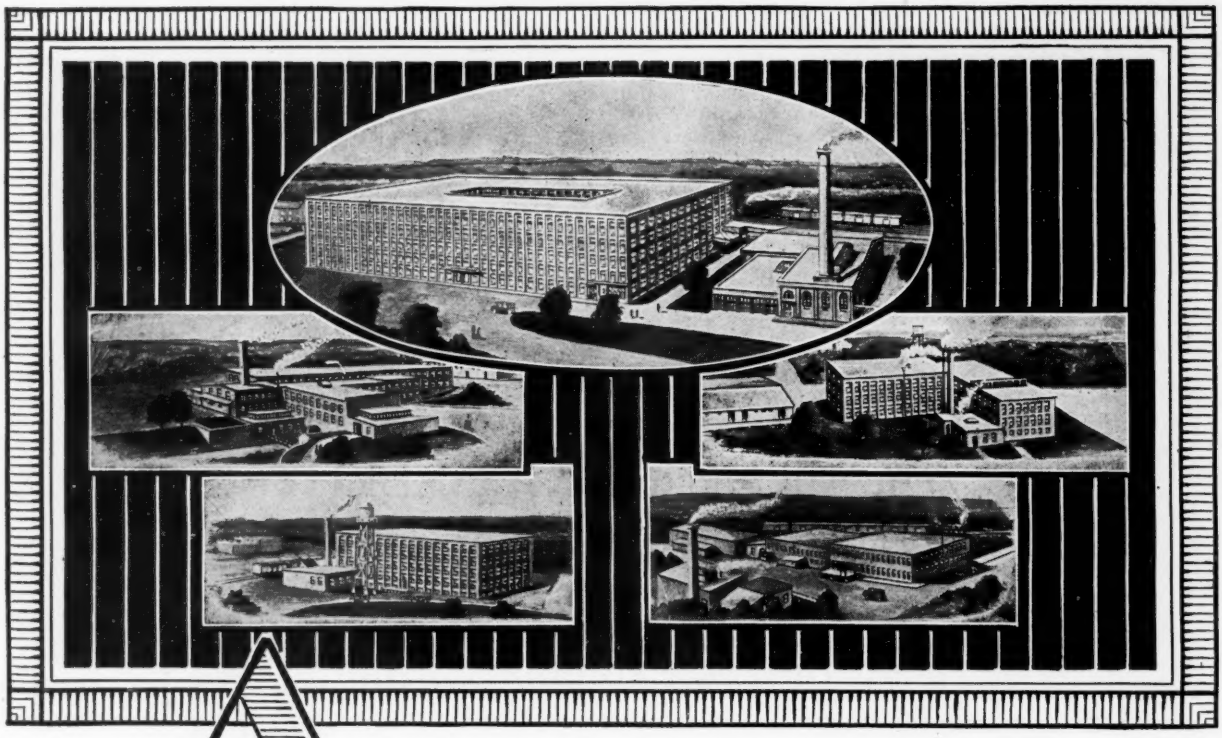

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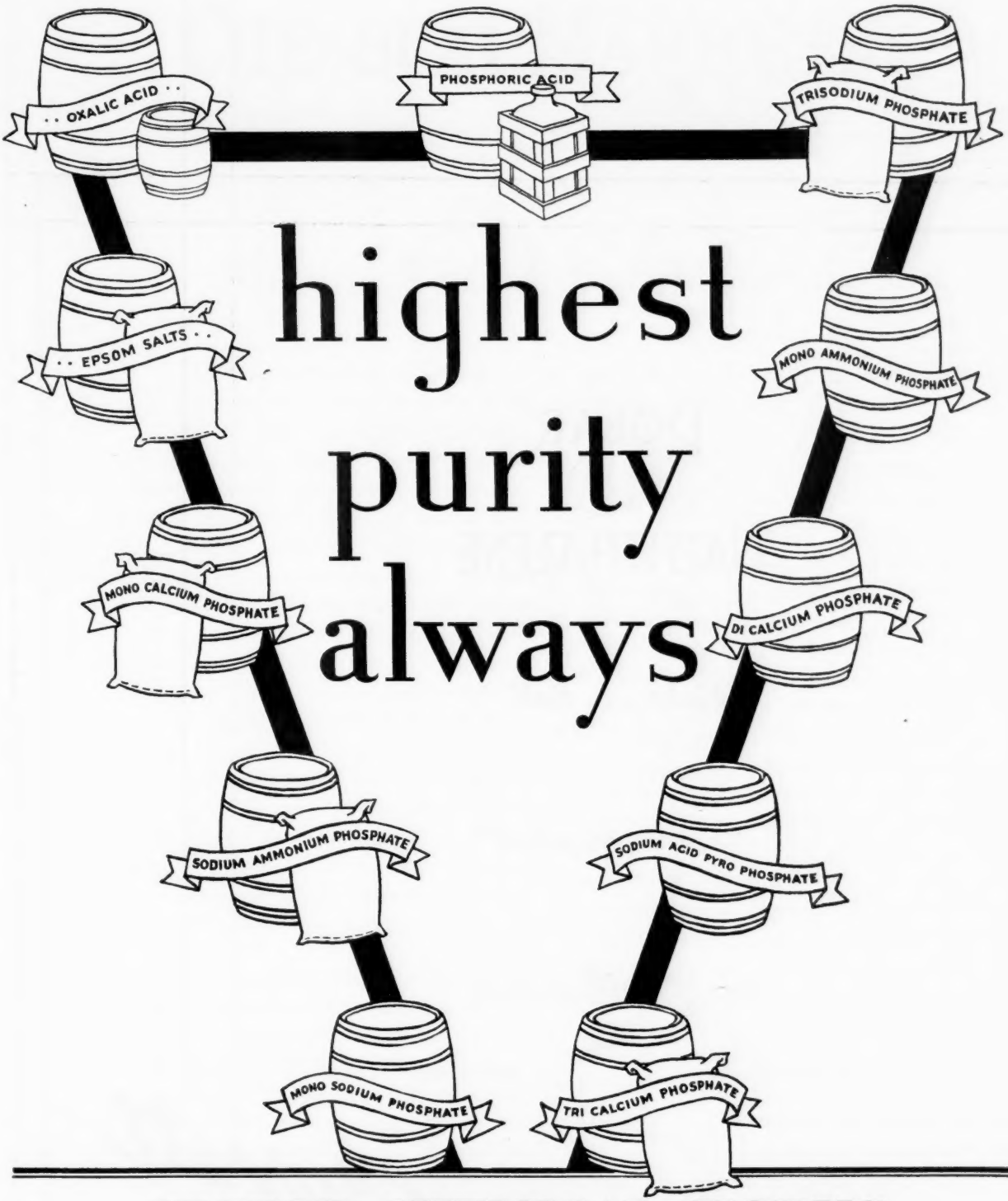

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CHEMICAL MARKETS

VOL. XXI DECEMBER 8, 1927 No. 23

Second Thoughts on Cartels

EUROPEAN cartels are all of a piece with European politics, with social and economic conditions quite foreign to our experience. They rest upon a poverty of natural resources, concentrated but restricted domestic markets, and the inability of teeming populations to exchange even simple ideas in a common tongue or with an understanding heart. Our collosal natural resources and vast home markets present basically different conditions. Daily we perform the impossible feat of consuming more than we need and of surviving this economic gluttony. Inevitably the attitude of our industrialists towards foreign trade is different, and the potential loss of a few gallons of this sold to Poland or a few tons of that shipped to Italy has never excited our imaginations and will not in the near future.

TO PUT it another way, the traditional policy of England in securing by political and military means her trade routes to India is but a meaningless phrase to the American mind, for no American would exchange the commerce of any one of our larger states for all the Indian trade with Mesopotamia thrown in for good measure. For the benefit of our British readers, we hasten to say that this is not an American boast; but an attempt to describe the American commercial attitude in the American idiom.

IF THE foreign cartels do greatly improve their home markets by making things cheaper and thus more widely used, with the accompanying American phenomenon of high wages and steady employment, a new day dawns for Europe. If they fail at home, however, they will but intensify the competition for the foreign markets. Although this is a broad field for chemical products, nevertheless, several American bankers and a number of American chemical manufacturers find that our loans to Europe constitute a great and more immediate menace to our chemical industry than the cartels now existing or likely to exist. These loans must pay interest. Eventually they must repay principal. If the European chemical combinations do not sufficiently stimulate home consumption, tremendous pressure will be brought in several directions to buy European goods here to make good both the interest and the principal.

OUR chemical industries are forbidden to combine in our domestic markets; but are encouraged to unite for export trade. In this way, should we need these outside markets, we can meet the cartels on their own terms.

THE TURPENTINE POSITION

Turpentine is selling in the South today at the lowest level experienced in a long span of years. Rosin is in none too enviable a position and the hue and cry which has been raised by those holding the bag may result in some concerted effort to adjust matters. The suggestion that production be modified to the extent that a fair profit may be derived does not seem unreasonable, and certainly would not incur the disfavor of the Government as a price maintenance plan.

While the producers are being justly rewarded by the present buyers' market, for their haphazard tapping of trees, it does not follow that conditions will always be thus, and many buyers know from experience what they may expect in the way of favors in a lean production year. As a result it is very probable that the consumers would welcome some such move on the producers part, provided that the move does not drift into a price maintenance plan. It would be productive of far better business to the seller, if the buyer realized that after placing a contract he need not live in mortal fear of a sudden decline in price, brought about by tremendous over-production.

The producers' problem does not lie in the question of what should be done to prevent a recurrence of existing conditions. This has been gone over before and it is known that if the output is kept within the bounds of reason, a long step will be taken in the right direction. Rather does the problem boil down to one of who is going to take the initiative in this move and when it is taken, will all the others follow suit?

This move can only be made when the producer gains confidence in his competitor's integrity. The sooner this state of mind is reached, the better it will be for all concerned, for even the buyer who prides himself on his ability in purchasing most advantageously, does not relish a too widely fluctuating market.

A DYESTUFF MERGER

Announcement of the consolidation of three of the smaller New Jersey dyestuff manufacturers is not surprising. This method seems the only road to continued existence for the smaller companies, for Government statistics of the past few years show only too clearly that the dyestuff industry is passing gradually into the hands of the large organizaions. The threadbare story of mass production, more intelligent research and innumerable other benefits derived from these welding of interests probably is more applicable to this highly competitive industry than to any other.

COMPETITION AND FAILURES

An analysis of business conditions appearing on the feature pages of this issue establishes the fact that competition in the chemical industry today is keener than in industry taken as a whole. From this it would seem that the percentage of failures in the industry would be correspondingly high.

Srangely enough, quite the reverse is the case, for while the number of failures in this industry closely followed those of industry as a whole in the years immediately subsequent to the War, they are now on the downward trend and in this particular count the industry is in a better position than has been its lot since 1920.

The Chemical Advisory Committee, augmented by additional members of prominence in the industry, will meet again in Washington next week. Much good has come of the previous meeting and with the broadening of the scope of the membership, further progress will most certainly result from this gathering of Government officials and spokesmen of the industry.

[*Ten Years Ago*]

(From Drug & Chemical Markets, Dec. 5, 1917)

M. F. Chase, Commercial Acid Co., St. Louis, has accepted the position of sulfuric acid specialist on the War Industries Board at Washington.

William S. Gray & Co. announced an advance in wood alcohol, making quotations at $1.35@$1.37 on 95 per cent and $1.40@$1.42 on 97 per cent.

John Fergusson, until recently president, Philadelphia Drug Exchange, died last week at his home in Edgewater Park, N. J. He was for a great many years in the chemical brokerage business in Philadelphia with his brother, Alexander Fergusson, under the firm name of Fergusson Bros.

Export restrictions on sulfate of ammonia in England have been tightened by the British government in order to accumulate a reserve for home use.

Lorraine Chemical Co. has leased a factory in Newark. Arthur Hirsch is president of the company.

Herman A. Metz has been promoted to the position of lieutenant-colonel, fourteenth regiment, New York Guard.

Consolidated Gas Co. has reached an agreement with government officials to manufacture toluol to help meet the shortage which exists in the supply of this war essential.

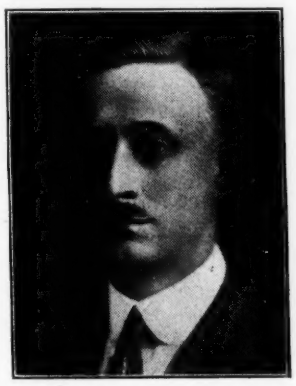
More than 100,000 tons of Spanish pyrites will reach this country within a few weeks, according to the Council of National Defense.

August Klipstein, Jr., son of August Klipstein, president, A. Klipstein & Co. has received a commission as first lieutenant in the infantry.

New Conditions Must Be Faced

An Announcement of a New Editorial Program Under the Auspices of a Distinguished Consulting Board

Robert Taylor Baldwin was for ten years in the chemical division of the textile industry with Joseph Bancroft & Sons, Wilmington, Del.; for five years assistant to various presidents of the National Aniline & Chemical Company and their special representative in Washington on tariff matters; since 1924, executive director of the Chlorine Institute, and since 1927, he has served in addition in a like capacity to the Milk Sugar Institute; a trustee and the secretary of the Chemists' Club, New York City, and a director of the Chemists Building Company.



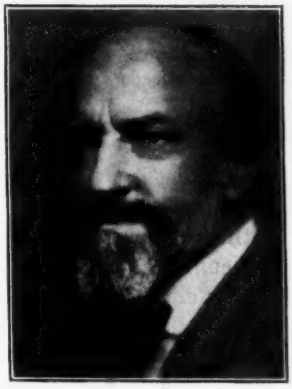
Charles Raymond Downs received his technical training at Yale, and was for ten years in the research department, Barrett Co. where as their Chief Chemist he had charge of special development work with the National Aniline. In 1923 he associated with John W. Weiss in consulting work, with whom he published "The Technical Organization—Its Development and Administration." Winner of the Potts Gold Medal, Franklin Institute, and the Grasselli Medal, Society of Chemical Industry; co-operative expert on International Critical Tables and research consultant for the Chemical Warfare Service.

TIMES have changed since the war—radically and basically changed in the chemical industry. Then demand out-ran supply. Those grab-up-stocks and gobble-up-profits days that brought sudden wealth to many a chemical speculator who could not tell soda ash from saccharine have gone. Today our plant capacity exceeds the current consumption of practically all the commercially important chemicals, and to sharpen the focus of competition still more acutely upon price, all commodity values have entered upon that long, grinding down-swing that historically follows the inflation of war periods. Manufacturers have regained control of the markets with the logical result that price changes are infrequent and are made only in response to economic and technical stimuli which can be studied and often forecast.

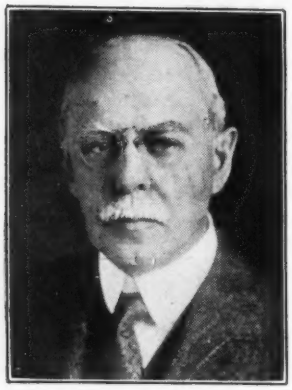
This greater stability of chemical prices is vividly demonstrated in our own prices current pages where during the past year we have recorded weekly an average of four revised quotations against an average each week during 1917 of sixty-three, which all but equals that famous ratio of 16 to 1. Plainly the market information of profitable importance is no longer the news of price changes, but an interpretation of the new facts and statistics of chemical commerce.

The complete turn-about of all conditions surrounding the sale of chemicals is equalled by as fundamental changes in chemical production. New chemicals and new uses for chemicals; new companies; old companies in new consolidations; big consumers becoming makers of chemicals; new processes that revolutionize costs and jeopardize whole branches of industry, thrust their dominating influences into every chemical leader's plans and policies. Never before did purely technical progress so quickly and directly affect plant programs and sales policies. The chemist in the laboratory and the engineer in the plant finds himself suddenly in the hurly-burly of the world's chemical market-place, confused by the strange language of the trade and buffeted by the fiercely competitive spirit of chemical commerce. On the other hand the chemical executive, skilled in the management of men and money, is

Benjamin T. Brooks, Ph. D., University of Goettingen, served two years with the Bureau of Standards and three with the Philippine Bureau of Science; did research work for the Gulf Refining Co., Mellon Institute, and was Chief Chemical Engineer, Mathieson Alkali Works 1919-24; since which time in private consulting practice; chairman of the Petroleum Committee, National Research Council; saw service on the Mexican Border and is Major in C. W. S., and Fellow of the Chemical Society, and the author of "Non-Benzenoid Hydrocarbons."



William M. Grosvenor, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins, served a practical plant apprenticeship with the General Chemical Co., International Dryer Co., and other manufacturers of chemicals and chemical equipment before entering consulting work in 1910. Authority on dryer design, chamber acid processes, solvent recoveries, gas filtration, and recognized as our leading legal chemist whose investigations and expert testimony have figured in important patent and production litigations; charter member, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, a Trustee of the Chemists' Club, and originator of "The Chemical Catalog".



Arthur D. Little, D. Chem., was trained at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; engaged in chemical consulting since 1886; prominently identified with development of new processes for paper, rayon, chrome tanning, lacquer, petroleum solvent and other industries; consultant to the War Department on airplane dopes, acetone production, and smoke filters; chairman, Advisory Committee, Chemical Exposition; member, National Research Council, and past president of both American Chemical Society and American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Charles H. MacDowell is the president of the Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, which he organized in 1894. He developed the first American potash mine; organized the chemical division of the War Industries Board; and was economic chemical advisor to the American Peace Commissioners at Versailles. His signal services have been recognized by the award of the Distinguished Service Medal; by war decorations from England, France and Belgium; by twice serving as president of the American Fertilizer Association; and by membership in the Executive Board of the American Engineering Council.

John E. Teeple has played a big part in the development of American potash and borax, naval stores from wood waste, activated carbons, tartaric and citric acids, and many C. P. and synthetic chemicals, since 1904 when he entered consulting work in New York as chemical engineer and business advisor. It is said that he has served as a director and executive of more successful chemical enterprises than any other American. He is a member of the National Research Council, 1924-27 president, the Chemists' Club, 1921-23; and since 1919 has been treasurer of the American Chemical Society.

baffled by the new chemical competition of new products and new processes, the result of scientific developments he too often does not understand. Both the technologist and the industrialist needs an interpreter to translate chemistry into the terms of chemical business. For upon the mutual understanding and active cooperation of these two groups rests the future success of every chemical enterprise in the United States.

To meet these new conditions, to serve the new needs, CHEMICAL MARKETS changes in January from a weekly newspaper to a monthly magazine. Our news gathering and price recording functions we have turned over to another organization, the Bureau of Economic Chemistry, equipped to render these services to its clients, three times each week, in confidential bulletins by quick first-class mail. CHEMICAL MARKETS ceases to be a reporter of news and becomes an interpreter of facts, an analyst of figures, a chemical business magazine dealing not with scientific and engineering material, but expertly and advisedly considering the industrial and commercial problems of chemistry. In other words, not a technical paper of production, nor a trade paper of distribution; but a popular practical journal of chemical economics.

This program broadens the scope of this publication, and we have associated with our regular staff twelve distinguished chemical consultants, each the national recognized authority in some major branch of the chemical industry, who will serve in an advisory capacity as an editorial board of specialists. We are proud that our plans for a chemical business magazine have so appealed to these men as an opportunity for constructive service to the industry that they will devote the time for our monthly editorial conferences, and while we assume full responsibility for the editorial opinions and policies of CHEMICAL MARKETS, yet our readers will be direct beneficiaries of the trained knowledge and wide experience of these consulting editors.

Our editorial program—prepared in monthly consultation with our Consulting Editors, Robert T. Baldwin, Benjamin T. Brooks, C. Raymond Downs, William N. Grosvenor, Arthur D. Little, Charles H. MacDowell, John E. Teeple, T. B. Wagner, Frank C. Whitmore and Milton C. Whitaker—plans to give to our readers some fifteen special articles each month, about one-third of which will discuss the various angles of some subject of timely and basic importance to chemistry in industry.

Our January issue, for example, discusses particularly the Government and the chemical industry with special reference to tariffs and the laws governing combinations in business. On the tariff question no man is better qualified to discuss "Our Tariff Policy Versus the Bargaining Tariff" than C. R. De Long. Among

his notable services, when chemical economist for the Tariff Commission, was the preparation of several justly famous studies on chemical costs and production here and abroad and the searching analysis we publish in January is an authoritative document of even greater practical value. The cartel situation is discussed in January from the legal and economic limits by Dr. Leslie Fournier of Princeton University, and their inner workings of organition and administration is laid bare by J. George Frederick, author of "Modern Industrial Consolidation," who in writing this standard work spent nearly a year in Europe studying foreign combines at first hand.

The plans of the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., by that dominating British chemical industrialist, Sir Alfred Mond, and a review of our tariff and our coal-tar industry, by the president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, August Merz, also appear in this issue.

Timely and pertinent as these authoritative discussions are, cartelism and government regulation are not the only problems of manufacturer and consumer of chemicals and in this issue will also be original articles on hardwood tar; the conveying of chemicals by pneumatic systems; an increase of 15% in boiler room efficiency in the new plant of the Merrimac Chemical Company; the rise of chemical industry in Poland; and two other statistical and analytical studies of the market position of two important chemicals—all of these from the pens of recognized authorities on these different subjects.

These samples of the editorial fare we shall spread before our readers tells plainly the story of a new kind of business paper for chemical and chemical process executives. As an outward and visible sign of the new spirit, the format has been changed. The type page is enlarged to standard magazine size of 7 x 10 inches and the style of type, layout of pages, headings and illustrations, all designed by typographical experts, a fine example of modern printing practice.

Physically as well as in its spirit and content CHEMICAL MARKETS ceases to be a newspaper and becomes an industrial magazine, truly representative of the industry.

In the midst of these improvements made to meet changing conditions, two corner-stones of this publication remain unchanged. The personnel—in ownership, in active management, and on the editorial staff—is the same which has brought the publication to its present commanding position among chemical journals. The policy is the same—fearlessly and without favor to support whatever in our experience and judgement we hold to be for the best interest of the chemical industry in America.

Theodore Brentano Wagner, Universities of Frieburg and Basle, Ph. D. 1892; served as manager of development and general superintendent, Corn Products Co. for eight years and as an executive of Corn Products Refining Co., 1906 to 1919; U. S. Food Products Corp. and Liberty Yeast Corp. as vice-president. Dr. Wagner is a director of the N. Y. State Board Industrial Preparedness and was a member of the Hoover Food Control Committee; past president, American Institute of Chemical Engineers and at present is president of the Chemists' Club, N. Y.

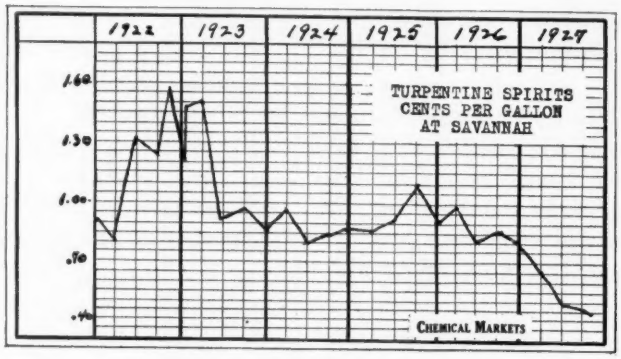
Milton C. Whitaker, D. Chem. (hon., University Pittsburgh) seven years in charge of the plants of the Welsbach Co.; six years Professor of Chemical Engineering, Columbia University; ten years president and vice-president respectively of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Companies; now in private consulting practice; winner of the Perkin Medal; Director of the American Chemical Society; past president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; formerly Editor of "Industrial & Engineering Chemistry", and a member of the Advisory Committee, Chemical Exposition.

Frank Clifford Whitmore, as active head of the Chemical Division of the National Research Council, is in closest personal contact with the chemical research work in every branch which is being conducted today in America. He was graduated at Harvard, (A. B. '11, A. M. '12, Ph. D. '14) and is head of the Chemical Department, Northwestern University, a position to which he was called in 1924 from the professorship of organic chemistry at the University of Minnesota. He was one of the moving spirits in the conduct of the Institute of Chemistry last summer and is the author of "Organic Compounds of Mercury."

Will Turpentine Recover?

Turpentine Is Lower Priced Today Than For Years Past. With A Bumper Crop In Their Hands, Producers Are Seeking a Logical Step Toward Stability.

WITH the price of spirits of turpentine at its lowest level since April 1918, a natural query of the consumers is "how long will it remain at this figure". In the opinion of local suppliers, this problem is easily answered, by saying that barring minor fluctuations due to temporary spot conditions, turpentine will be in a favorable position for the buyers for some months to come. While some sellers decline to make predictions concerning conditions during 1928, the major portion of them voice the belief that a buyers market will reign through next season, contending that even with a reversal of conditions, one season's trading is insufficient to overcome a condition such as one now existing in the South. They declare that although the consuming trade is not very liberally supplied, the current producing condition has made an effective impression on the market and is beyond hope of correction before the end of next season.



No more striking proof could be offered of the rise and fall in the destinies of turpentine prices than the figures presented above.

When the production of turpentine spirit reached its peak during the season of 1908-1909, it was considered to have reached the zenith of production. A crop of 750,000 barrels was thought to be the absolute high water mark and the possibilities of this figure being surpassed were universally doubted. The thought that this figure represented the capacity amount that the country could produce, was not without company as producers realized that to continue on a scale of such proportions was detrimental to the industry and would create havoc with the future resources of the country. Hence, voluntary curtailment was urged to prevent an unavoidable curtailment in future production and the fear of an impending crisis of this nature as well as a tremendous carryover of stocks into the following year, steadily lessened the production. Turpentine proceeded along without feature and during later years production figures again rose until the 1926-1927 season when the yield was the largest since the war time period of 1916-1917 and prices descended correspondingly with the increased production.

The situation in the South this year, is more interesting than for some seasons past. The price is almost 100 per cent lower than it was at this time last year and a glance at the figures below will show that the current season's production is far in excess of last years and hardly tends to indicate any great strengthening of the market. The figures shown represent the increase in production at the Savannah, Jacksonville and Pensacola markets, the three distributing bases, during the current season from April 1st, the beginning of the fiscal year, to November 23rd, as compared with the production of the same period last year.

Last years total production was estimated at 580,000 barrels and at the current rate, with production 81,190 barrels more than last year, the total figures will be exceeded by 25 per cent which will more nearly approach the record production than any previous yield.

Receipts (Bbls.)		Stocks (Bbls.)	
1927	347,608	1927	79,324
1926	252,890	1926	65,796
	94,718		13,528

Ideal producing conditions prevailed in the South this year; the season was long, the weather favorable and labor inexpensive and these, coupled with the eagerness of some producers, resulted in the increased figure. Prices have dwindled and offset a reoccurence of this next season, and in order to obtain higher prices next year, the producers are banding together, urging a curtailment in operations. But this is an annual event. Producers convene and allocate a certain, proportionate, maximum figure for each operator. The meeting closes and as one seller expresses it, "They each proceed to the nearest store and purchase a few more cases of axes". Each man figures that if a fellow producer curtails his production by 25 per cent, he will increase his own 25 per cent and enjoy the anticipated high price for the following season. If they adopt a like attitude for next season, the production record may be shattered and consequently create a sharper degree of competitive pressure while prices will sink accordingly.

While conservation of the wealth of resources of the country should be the prime thought of those concerned, the immediate price security seems uppermost in the minds of some producers. The life of this industry is highly important to Georgia, Florida and the other producing States and notable work is being done in effort to preserve it, new tapping and chipping operations are constantly being developed, associations and individuals who have vast sums of money invested, scrutinize the economic situation closely but the immediate financial returns enters and threatens to destroy the careful nursing of these benefactors. The often cited case of the lost Carolinian control of turpentine production, should serve as a model of warning to those inclined to realize on the present abundance of gum turpen-

(Continued on page 822)

Competition, Business and Profits

Competition Is Keen Today in the Chemical Industry, Fostering the Growth of Large Scale Production and Increasing the Industry's Prosperity.

THAT competition today in the chemical industry is making itself felt to a high degree is shown by the fact that in recent years almost one out of every two chemical manufacturers has either made no profits or incurred a deficit. This startling result, in the face of steadily increasing production and activity, seems to bear out the sentiment that the industry has been enjoying a profitless prosperity. Analysis by CHEMICAL MARKETS of income tax returns to the Federal Government shows that in 1920, 48 per cent; in 1921 57 per cent; in 1922, 43 per cent; in 1923, 45 per-cent; in 1924, again 45 per cent; and in 1925, 43 per cent of chemical manufacturers reported no net income. During these six years, for every twenty-one dollars lost by the unsuccessful corporations, one hundred dollars was earned by the successful concerns. This, while industry as a whole has moved forward, it is the gradual shifting of the wealth producing contribution from the smaller and numerically larger portion of the industry, to the fewer large enterprises that must be emphasized in this connection.

Analysis further shows that the average net income of 99.57 per cent of the chemical corporations, that is, all those with less than $5,000,000 net income in 1925, increased only 8 per cent over that of 1923. In contrast, chemical manufacturers with net incomes of $5,000,000 or over, seventeen in number or 0.43 per cent of the total of 3.951 companies making returns in 1925, earned enough to show an actual gain of 58 per cent in average net income, as compared with 1923. This comparison of an 8 per cent increase in average net income by the many smaller concerns and a 58 per cent increase by the few large organizations, is arrived at on the basis of those firms reporting net income, and fails to take into consideration that large percentage previously referred to, which reported no net income or a deficit.

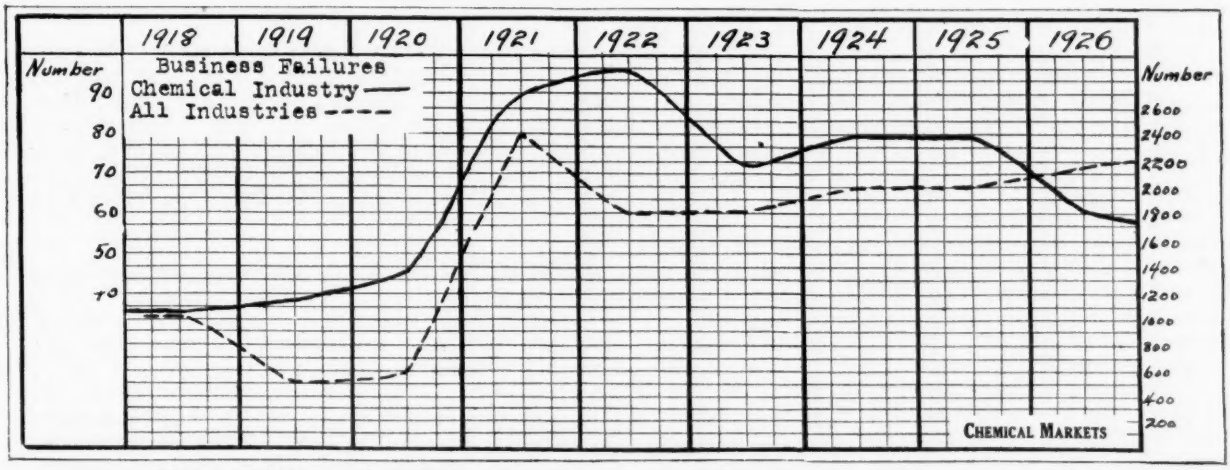
These large companies, although constituting only four-tenths of one per cent in number of all chemical corporations, earned in 1925, 55 per cent of the industry's aggregate net income of $623,277,000, as against 45 per cent of the industry's aggregate net income of $419,584,000 in 1923. These figures both allocate and indicate the limitations of the chemical industry's prosperity in 1925.

That competition in the chemical industry is even more pronounced than that in industry as a whole is made evident by a comparison of the preceding facts with the following analysis of corporation income tax returns for all industries. In this case, only about two of five have either made no profits or incurred a loss. In 1920, 37 per cent; in 1921, 54 per cent; in 1922, 41 per cent; in 1923, 37 per cent; in 1924, again 41 per cent; and in 1925, 39 per cent of the manufacturers of the country reported no net income.

For the six-year period, the percentage of chemical manufacturers reporting no net income was 15 per cent greater than the percentage of all corporations reporting no net income over the same period.

The large percentage of chemical houses reporting no net income and the gradual shifting of production from the many smaller to the fewer large chemical organizations, so that in 1925 about three-quarters as many manufacturers produce two and two-thirds the value of chemicals produced in 1914, proves conclusively that the competition is increasingly keener.

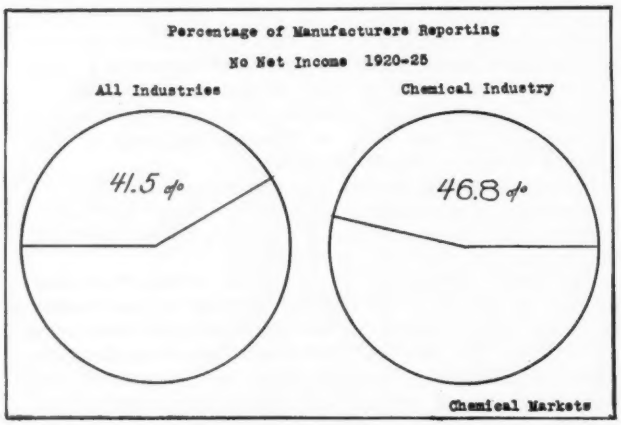
But there is another side to the picture. The course of business failures and of new incorporations in the chemical industry as compared with those in industry as a whole is worthy of note. It is to be expected that new incorporations will increase and business failures decrease as business conditions improve. Conversely,



This chart indicates that chemical failures are on the wane, following several years of rather alarming totals, well above the average of general industry.

the opposite is to be expected when business is poor and earnings and profits are unsatisfactory. Consequently, it is extremely interesting to note that, during the last few years, insolvency figures show an upward trend in industry as a whole, while they have been going down in the chemical industry. During the same period, the trend of the figures of new incorporations in this latter industry has been rising, while that of industry in general has been falling sharply. These figures justify the deduction that the chemical industry has been more successful in meeting the problems of increasing competition than has industry in general.

Furthermore, while in 1923, $6.07 out of every $100 of the aggregate receipts of all manufacturing corporations represented net profits, in 1925 a considerably larger volume of goods was produced at a profit of only $5.85 out of every $100 of receipts. But in the chemical industry, $7.38 out of every $100 of aggregate receipts represented net profits in 1923, while in 1925 $10.05 out of every $100 represented net profits. Consequently, while industry as a whole in 1925 reported greater aggregate earnings out of a greater volume of business, but at less profit per sale than in 1923, the chemical industry accomplished the same thing, but at greater profit per sale. While the former showed a decrease in profit of twenty-two cents per $100 of receipts, the chemical industry showed an increase in profit of $2.67 per $100 of receipts, in this comparison of reports of 1923 and 1925.



Any number of interpretations may be placed upon the facts which have been outlined in the preceding discussion. This much, however, seems evident: competition is keener in the chemical industry than in industry as a whole; there has been a greater shifting of the wealth producing contribution from the smaller to the larger enterprises in the chemical industry than there has been in industry as a whole; and, most significant of all, the chemical industry is much more prosperous than industry as a whole. The logical deduction is that increasing competition has made this the day of large scale enterprises and because large scale producers form a greater percentage of the chemical industry than they do of industry as a whole, the chemical industry is enjoying a greater prosperity. This, of course, is not the only factor which has contributed to the well-being of the chemical industry. The high character of trade associations and trade conferences within the industry and the emphasis placed by the industry upon research are two powerful factors whose importance in meeting the problems of increased competition cannot be overestimated. But in the final analysis, it becomes evident that the evolution of large-scale enterprises has been the chemical industry's answer to the problems of increasing competition and the reason for its steadily mounting prosperity.

Who's Who in the Chemical Industry

Carl George Buchanan, pres. C. G. Buchanan Chem. Co., Cincinnati, Born: Cincinnati, Aug. 12, 1885. Educat.: Cincinnati public schools; Hughes High School; Univ. of Cincinnati, Eng. Coll., Elec. Eng.; M. I. T., 1918. Mar.: Ethel Gwendelyn Rowlands, Elmwood, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1911. Children: one son. Bus.: Triumph Elec. Co., Mowbry & Robinson, Cincinnati Water Works, 1908-09; Thos. Buchanan Co., 1909-13; founded C. G. Buchanan Chem Co., 1913. Public Record: Cincinnati Home Guards. Mem.: Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Ohio E. pres. 1907-8; F. & A. M., Master 1916; Royal Arch Masons, High Priest, 1920; Council, Commandery, Scottish Rite, Shriner, Westminster Men's Club, Cincinnati Rotary Club, Hobbies: all kinds of machinery, especially oil engines.

Emerson Carey, pres., Carey Salt Co., Hutchinson, Kans. Born: Grant Co. Ind., Jan. 22, 1863. Educat.: common school. Mar.: E. Weber, Hutchinson, Kans. Children: five. Bus.: Carey Salt Co.; Carey Ice Co., Salt City Bldg. & Loan; Hutchinson Bag Factory, Carey Real Estate Co., Kansas Chemical Co.; Hutchinson Egg Case Filler Co. Public Record: State Senator for Kansas, 1909-17; State Fuel administrator during War for Kansas, Hobbies: golf, trees, flowers.

Walter Barnes Howe, sales mgr., N. V. Potash Export My., New York. Born: Malden, Mass., Sept. 1, 1878. Educat.: Malden High School. Mar.: Vera Boyd, Sacandaga, N. Y., 1915. Children: two daughters. Bus.: Ill. Cent. R. R., 1899; St. Louis S. W. Ry., 1901-11; W. R. Grace Co., 1911-21; French Potash Soc., 1921-27. Mem.: Scarsdale Country Club; Town Club, Scarsdale; 7th Reg. Veterans Assn. Hobbies: golf, photography.

Joseph D. Lowery, asst. sales mgr., Kalbfleisch Corp., New York. Born: Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 19, 1895. Educat.: Public school, high school, Newark Technical Inst Marr.: Ann Doris Hollander, Apr. 9, 1917. Children: one son. Bus. Office boy to factory supervisor, Kalbfleisch Corp., 1909-17; salesman to asst. sales mgr. Butterworth-Judson Corp., 1917-22; salesman to asst. mgr., Kalbfleisch Corp., 1922 to date. Mem.: Salesmen's Assn. of Amer. Chem. Soc., treas. 1922-23. Hobbies: Outdoor sports.

James Dixon McCarty, pres., A. D. Adair & McCarty Bros. Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn. Born: Talladega Co. Ala., Oct. 25, 1860. Educat.: High School. Mar.: Mary May, Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 16, 1888. Children: three sons, two daughters. Bus.: office boy, Adair & McCarty Bros. Inc., 1874; shipping clerk, 1877; traveling salesman, 1880-85; sales mgr., 1885-1914; v.p. 1914; pres. 1921. Hobbies: fishing.

Frederick Willard Wolff, sales mgr., Intermediates & Rubber Chemicals; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Born: New Brunswick, N. J. Apr. 8, 1894. Educat.: New Brunswick High School, Rutgers Coll. Mar.: Anna Elizabeth McCarte, Newark, N. J., Sept. 26, 1917. Children: two sons. Bus.: chemist, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., 1916-19; chief clerk, 1919-21; salesman, 1921-24; sales mgr., 1924 to date. Mem.: Amer. Chem. Soc., Salesmen's Assn., Du Pont Country Club, Delaware Motor Club, Orpheus Club, Pi Kappa Alpha. Hobbies: golf.

New Soviet Potash Beds

By Prof. D. M. Mushketov

Director, Soviet Geological Survey

On November Seventh last, ground was broken at Solikamsk for the first potash mine of the Soviet Union. This step was the culmination of several years work and experimentation in this region.

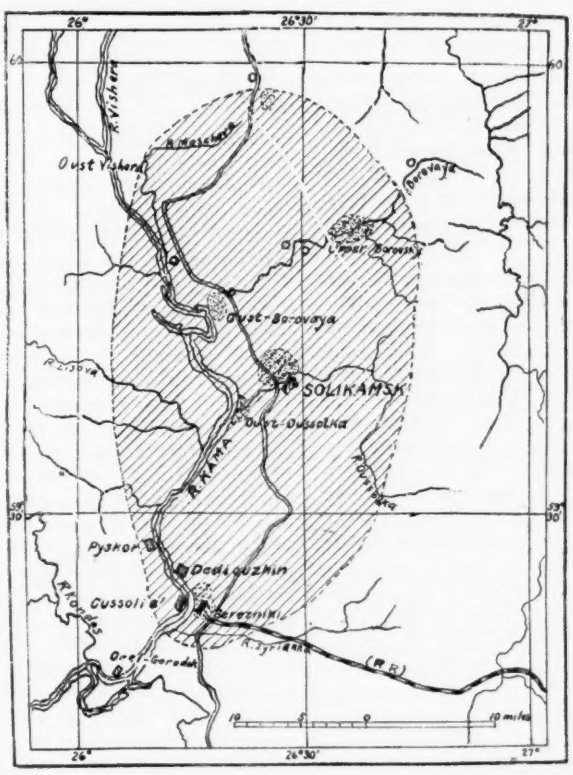
THE extent of the recently discovered Solikamsk potassium deposits gives them world-wide importance. The town of Solikamsk, which is the center of the region in which the potash deposits are located, is situated on the left bank of the Upper Kama at the foot of the eastern slope of the Urals, somewhat north of the city of Perm.

The exploitation of salts in the region dates back to the reign of Ivan the Terrible in the sixteenth century. Salts occur there in shallow wells in the form of a brine which is pumped to the surface, reduced to the density required, and evaporated in large vats. The crystals of sodium chloride which are formed have been to this day the sole product of exploitation.

Since the earliest days of exploitation of the wells great curiosity existed as to the cause of the salt solution. It was not until 1922 that Prof. A. Chernov, after some geological researches, put forth the hypothesis of the existence of beds of rock salt at a considerable depth as the true cause of the presence of brine in the wells. He thought that these beds were of a possible commercial importance and directed the prospecting of the section by borings. The researches were carried on for a few years, but because of insufficient funds the work lagged. In 1925 the undertaking was renewed with considerable vigor. The work was amply rewarded by the discovery, together with the beds of rock salt, of huge deposits of potassium salts of different compositions. At the head of the exploring group of the Soviet Union Geological Committee was geologist P. Preobrajensky.

The two great deposits which at present supply the world with potash salts for manures, are those of Stassfurt in Germany and of Alsace which has become French since the war. The reserves of these two deposits are quite considerable, and together with the deposits of Spain amount to two and one-half billion tons. These deposits are also of excellent quality, but they present the difficulty that the work must be carried on at a depth of 600 meters and at greater depths from year to year.

On the other hand, the workable deposits at Solikamsk commence at a depth of 95 meters and go down to a depth of 200 meters. In an area of six square kilometers in the immediate vicinity of Solikamsk, to a depth of about 200 meters, reserves of potassum oxide (K_2O) estimated at 68,000,000 tons were located. These results of the first drillings indicate an average of over 11 million tons of the mineral to the square kilometer. Since then a boring made at Borovaya has given very satisfactory results. This indicates the existence in an area of 30 square kilometers between Solikamsk and Borovaya of probable resources surpassing 300 million tons.



The shaded section shows what is believed to be the extent of the potash area, while the dotted sections indicate that extraction work is in progress.

At the time that the question of the extraction of the salt at Solikamsk was being taken up a problem arose whether to construct a new plant at Solikamsk for treating the raw salts or to utilize the existing soda works of Liubinov and Solvay at Berezniki some 30 kilometers away. It was finally decided first to make some additional borings at Berezniki, as the geological studies of the region indicated a strong possibility of meeting the prolongation of the Solikamsk bed at Berezniki.

This supposition was strikingly confirmed by the diamond drillings which disclosed salts of the same character as the Solikamsk potassium salts, as well as beds of impure rock salt. Since the geological formations of the region do not disclose the probability of any fault or fracture between Berezniki and Solikamsk, the conclusion has been reached that the deposit, as far as it has been studied to this time, extends over a band of potassium-bearing earth between Oust-Borovaya, Soli-

kamsk and Berezniki and contains probable reserves of from 1500 to 1725 million tons of potassium oxide (K_2O).

By way of comparison it may be mentioned that the potassium deposits of Alsace, ceded to France by the Treaty of Versailles, occupy an area of 172 square kilometers and contain a reserve in round numbers of 300,000,000 tons of K_2O, while the Solikamsk deposits contain, per unit of area, four or five times as much. However the deposits discovered so far by no means exhaust the possibilities of the region, and it is proposed to push researches under the direction of the Geological Committee of the Union as far as Cherdyn, from 90 to 100 kilometers north of Solikamsk. The geologists predict that here also will be disclosed no break in the deposit. In this event there seems little reason to doubt that the Solikamsk reserves, extending over a distance of 150 kilometers, will take on an importance comparable to that of the Stassfurt deposits.

On November 7 ground was broken for the first mine at Solikamsk to be called the Tenth Anniversary Mine. It is expected that by the end of 1928-29 from 5,000 to 10,000 tons of mineral will be delivered to the treatment plant at Berezniki. At the same time the construction of a new plant at Solikamsk will be started. Later it is expected to open a second mine at Berezniki. One mine will supply the domestic needs of the U. S. S. R. and the other the export trade.

The various methods of investigation including geological researches, drillings, and gravimetric studies give the following cross-section of the deposits: first a bed of alluvial of varying thickness due to quaternary and fluvial-glacial deposits; then, under a bed of rock salt at an average depth of 80 to 90 meters is a bed of sylvine (called the upper bed) of from 8 to 20 meters in thickness; this rests on a zone of carnallite of from 60 to 70 meters thick; under this is a bed of sylvine (called the lower bed) of 30 meters thickness; finally, a great bed of impure rock salt whose limit has not yet been reached.

The studies of the potassium salts have at the same time furnished valuable information regarding the sodium chloride deposits. They indicate that the exploitation of the extensive beds of rock salt by underground workings is impracticable on account of the impurity of the beds. In the future as in the past it will be nnecessary to resort to the method of evaporation of brine from the wells.

A figure of 11,467,470 tons of potassium salts per square kilometer was arrived at in the following manner: Considering an average thickness of exploitable beds of carnallite, with a potassium chloride (KCl) content of 20 per cent, at 35 meters we get 35,000,000 cubic meters per square kilometer of area. Taking the specific gravity of carnallite as 1.8, we get a total of 63,000,000 tons, 20 per cent of which converted into potassium oxide represents 7,963,000 tons. The lower zone of workable sylvine (with 24 per cent KCl) has been estimated at an average thickness of 11 meters. The volume of 11,000,000 cubic meters, figuring sylvine at a specific gravity of 2.1, gives an equivalent of 23,100,000 tons of mineral which converted into K_2O gives 3,504,470 tons. This figure added to the carnallite gives a total of 11,467,470 tons of K_2O per square kilometer. In this calculation only the beds containing at least 10 per cent of KCl have been taken into consideration.

The difference between the new deposits and that of Stassfurt lies in the fact that the latter does not contain a zone of sylvine but, on the other hand, contains beds of kieserite (natural sulfate of magnesium) and of polyhalite (combination of potassium, magnesium and calcium sulfates) which have not been found at Solikamsk. This absence of sulfates of potassium and magnesium establishes the character of the deposits as more closely resembling those of Spain.

The preliminary researches at Solikamsk indicate that the sinking of shafts and the exploitation work will be attended by considerable difficulty caused by the moving sands and by the great amount of water present, especially in the Berezniki region. The presence of gas, a phenomenon well-known in other deposits of potassium salts, has already been manifested in certain of the Solikamsk openings. The gas contains hydrogen sulfide and methane, which brings up the possibility of exploiting it for illumination.

The consumption of potassium salts for fertilizers in pre-war Russia was practically nil, principally because of its costliness. At the pre-war price of 60 rubles per ton it was beyond the means not only of the peasants but of even the majority of the large proprietors. At a price of not more than 12 to 15 rubles per ton, delivered, it is evident that there will be a great demand for the product. Even if the rich "black soil" zone in the south is still able to get along without fertilizers, the remainder of the Union, especially the vast stretches of poor soil in the northern part, will be able to double its crops by the use of potassium fertilizer together with superphosphates. The export trade should also prove of great importance.

In order to facilitate the transport of a large tonnage of fertilizers an initial appropriation of 1,700,000 rubles has been made to extend the Perm railroad 34 kilometers from its present terminus near Berezniki to Solikamsk

(Continued on Page 834)

[*New Incorporations*]

Mowatt & Moore Ltd. Montreal. $50,000 ,and 5,000 shares no par value, chemicals. Francis C. Dobell, Francis G. Bush, Herbert W. Jackson.

Ulverton Pulp Co., Montreal, 5,000 shares no par value, Gustave Marin, Edouard Tellier, Alphonse Authier.

McKesson & Robbins Ltd., Montreal, $1,000,000 and 80,000 shares no par value, drugs. Wilbert H. Howard, Claud S. Richardson, Francis C. Dobell.

Bakers Bros. Ltd., Toronto. $40,000, dyers and cleaners. Abe Baker, Benjamin Bergman, Louis Baker

Huron Salt Co., Ltd. Montreal, $100,000 and 2,000 shares no par value, Henri M. Laranger, Phileas O. Gaudet, Jean Daoust.

Mount Royal Coke Corp., Ltd., Montreal, $150,000 and 50,000 shares no par value, coke and by-products. Leslie G. Bell, Henry William Parker, Alfred M. West.

Laurentide Ottawa Co., Ltd. Montreal. 1,000 shares no par value, pulp and paper. Wilbert H. Howard, Francis G. Bush, Herbert W. Jackson.

P. K. Mills Ltd., Listowel, Ont. 3,000 shares no par value, textiles. William Climie, George G. Smith, John G. Burt.

Mount Royal Wallpaper Co., Montreal, Que. $100,000 and 1,000 shares no par value. Neopol Charbonneau, Francoise Cherest, Marielle Daigie.

Federal Printing Inks, Ltd., Toronto, $40,000, ink. Gorville M. Saunders, Robert H. Saunders, Russell E. Dingle.

Syntho Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 2,000 shares common stock; Corp. Guarantee & Trust Co., Wilmington, Del.

Sand Springs Chemical Co., Wilmington, Del. $500,000; brines. Corp. Trust Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

Bismet Medical, New York. $20,000; chemical articles M. Chopnick, 17 E. 42nd St. New York.

Herman Products, New York. $20,000; drugs, chemicals. Geis & Forman, 359 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Newark Varnish Works, Newark, N. J. $125,000; McCarter & English, Newark, N. J.

R. Chemical Co., $10,000; radium, metals. Shattuck, Bangs & Winant, 42 B'way., New York.

Medico Products Co. Inc., Newark, N. J. $50,000; chemicals. Warner & Warner, Newark, N. J.

Universal Lacquer Co., Newark, N. J. $100,000; paints. Geo. F. Seymour Jr., Newark, N. J.

Austrian Oil & Mineral Corp., Jersey City, N. J. 25 shares N. P.; Registrar & Transfer Co., Wilmington, Del.

Florence Lead & Silver Mines, Inc., Wilmington, Del. $1,000,000; Corp. Trust Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

Voila, New York, 100 shares common stock; cosmetics. J. W. Block, 186 Fifth Ave., New York.

Straw Sizing Corp. New York, 100 shares common stock; paints, dyestuffs. S. R. Gerstein, 299 B'way. New York.

Atlas Color Works, Kearney, N. J., $15,000; dyestuffs. Corp. Trust Co., Newark, N. J.

Tacoma Electro Chemical Co., Wilmington, Del., $1,000,000; Corp. Trust Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

Gold-Par Products Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., $20,000; chemicals. Silvan & Gold, 66 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wilbur Chemical Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J. $100,000; G. Earl Brugler, Hoboken, N. J.

[News and Markets Section]

Franco-German Dyestuffs Agreement Signed

Marks First Agreement to Reach Signing Stage Between Major European Producers—No British Signatures Yet—Production Quotas Favor France—Price Fixing Clauses Denied—Artificial Silk Next in Line.

One of the vital links necessary to bring into effect the far-reaching European chemical cartel which has been in process of evolution for many months was forged last week by the signing of a French and German industrialists' agreement governing the production and marketing of dyestuffs. The combination of dyestuffs interests represents the first agreement which yet has reached the signing stage between the major producing countries interested.

As far as is known, the only other document signed has been that with Norway regarding nitrogen production. The closest secrecy has veiled the dyestuffs negotiations, but according to reports representatives of a committee for the chemical industries of France and those of the principal German producers have ironed out their differences in fixing the dyestuffs quotas, and the only step remaining to make this phase of the cartel actual is ratification by the producers themselves. As in both countries, this means ratification by one leading group—the Kuhlman interests in France and the German Interessen Gemeinschaft, or I. G.—the actuality of this phase of the cartel already is accepted.

As a matter of fact, the dyestuffs producers of both countries have been operating for several weeks in accordance with the terms of the hitherto unsigned agreement. The same thing has been true of silk dyestuffs, but a special agreement in that field is still unsigned. These are two of the three fields contemplated in the triangular cartel. The third, involving nitrogenous products, is progressing much more slowly.

The cartel may be called roughly triangular in two ways, as France and Germany hope to draw Great Britain into the combination. So far, however, there are believed to be no British signatures.

The terms of the dyestuffs agreement are considered to be extremely favorable to France. The production quota fixed for her is understood to be eminently satisfactory, the export quota is good and recent evolution within the domestic industry has put her in an advantageous position as far as imports are concerned.

Although the presence of price-fixing clauses in the agreement is vehemently denied, it is said that a price arrangement has actually been put into operation, whether or not it is provided for in the signed papers.

The principal victory for the French in the dyestuffs agreement is understood to be in a clause fixing production on the basis of the contemplated 1928 output, as well as on the recorded output of the last three years. The quota for France in the cartel on this basis would be in the neighborhood of 15,000 metric tons a year. The export quota is believed to have been fixed around 5,500 metric tons. The agreement in regard to imports, of course, is less binding.

At present it seems that the artificial silks agreement is the next one scheduled to be signed. Along general lines its terms already are in operation. It was considered to be closed weeks ago, but was reopened because of differences over details of the import and export quotas.

Nitrogenous products and fertilizers are proving more difficult to settle, although Norwegian co-operation in that field already is obtained. The French central committee has not finished a survey of market conditions, without which the French refuse to consider signing and the British and French are progressing slowly in their discussion of fertilizers.

GREAT BRITAIN ENTERS NEWLY FORMED CARTEL

British dyestuffs interests will join with those of France and Germany in a proposed chemical cartel for the allocation of world markets between the three countries, it is reported in Europe, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce yesterday from Acting Commercial Attache R. C. Miller at Paris.

Signing of an agreement between the French and Germany companies, as reported above, was reported from Frankfort a few days ago and, it is stated, awaits only British Government sanction before being made formally effective as of January 1 next. Swiss dyestuffs producers are negotiating for admission to the cartel, it is stated.

Division of export markets among the three signatory countries is to be based upon their total 1926 dyestuffs exports as follows: France, 12 per cent; Germany, 75 per cent, and Great Britain, 13 per cent. Each country reserves its home markets, except that each agrees to purchase from other members those dyestuffs not made nationally, but colonies and protectorates are considered export markets. France and Germany agree to exchange process information.

The French quota is to be allocated as follows, according to the reports: Kuhlmann, 60 per cent.; St. Denis, 30 per cent.; Kuhlmann Associate, St. Clair du Rhone, 10 per cent.

Favorable progress in the formation of a synthetic nitrogen entente between France, Germany and Great Britain to meet competition from natural nitrates through a common sales program also is reported to the department. Persons close to the European negotiating interests, however, are reported as saying that without American participation the plan cannot be entirely successful.

TACOMA CO. WILL MAKE CHLORINE AND CAUSTIC

Tacoma Electrochemical Co., Tacoma, Wash., is the name of a new company chartered during November, at Wilmington, Del., with a capital of $1,000,000, to engage in the manufacture of liquid chlorine and caustic soda. Other products will be added later.

All of the capital stock is owned by Pennsylvania Salts Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, and the officers and directors of the new company will be the same as those of the Pennsylvania Salt Co. Executive offices will be established in Philadelphia. Temporary offices will be opened in Tacoma shortly.

All preliminary construction plans have been made and a site has been selected within the city limits of Tacoma, affording ideal shipping facili-

ties both by water and rail. Construction work will be rushed and it is expected that production will commence in the Spring of 1928. Equipment at the new plant will be similar to that in the Wyandotte and Menominee plants of Pennsylvania Salt.

It is stated by the officers that "there is a present demand in the Tacoma territory for liquid chlorine sufficient to warrant the establishment of this plant and with the Tacoma plant in full operation, the combined organization will be the largest producer of liquid chlorine in the world."

MINER-EDGAR CO. FORCED INTO RECEIVERS HANDS

Miner-Edgar Co., New York, went into the hands of receivers on Dec. 5, as a result of petitions filed by creditors in both New York and New Jersey. According to the petition, the company does a gross business of about $6,000,000 a year and operates eleven plants in New Jersey, New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Georgia. The petitions were approved, in New York, by Federal Judge Francis A. Winslow, and in Newark, by Federal Judge William N. Runyon. E. Bright Wilson and Zealey Gerber were made receivers under a joint bond of $25,000 and together with William Dill, also named receivers in Newark.

The petitioning creditors in New York are Kentucky Alcohol Corp., claiming $96,000; the Orelite Co., Inc., $1,800, and R. C. Rathbone & Son, Inc,, $93. The New Jersey petitioning creditors are U. S. Industrial Alcohol, New York Dock Co. and Goldsmith Bros.

The New York petition sets forth that Miner-Edgar Co. has accounts due and receivable amounting to $132,000 and that merchandise in its plants is worth $420,000. These figures are said to include $140,000 of assets in this district.

There is outstanding against the company, says the petition, a $1,500,000 bond issue and additional liabilities of $1,388,000, including $5,483.63, for which the Buckeye Cottonseed and Oil Co. recently started suit in

Of the bonds outstanding $800,000 are said to have been deposited with a creditors' committee which has been trying to "ease the situation." Efforts to line up the holders of the bonds have thus far failed, it was said. Preferential payments are alleged "upon information and belief."

The officers of the Miner-Edgar Co. are Henry H. Miner, Philip Publicker, H. T. Edgar, D. Raymond Edgar and William R. Melville.

On being interviewed by a representative of CHEMICAL MARKETS, an official of the firm said that Miner-Edgar Co. did not care to add anything to the reports appearing in the daily press.

CHEMICAL SALESMAN HEAR WHITAKER ON SALES TACT

Dr. Milton C. Whitaker addressed a gathering of approximately sixty salesmen on the subject of "Sales Tact" at the monthly meeting of Salesmens' Assn. of American Chemical Industry, Machinery Club, New York, on Thursday evening Dec. 1.

Dr. Whitaker dwelt mainly on the impression gained from contact with salesmen from the buying end of the industry. From this angle he has formed the conclusion that "a salesman is an individual who works for the buyer and is paid by the seller". Enumerating the wide variety of classes into which salemen may be placed, he pointed out that many salesmen lack the characteristics necessary to success, among which tact is of prime importance, and he urged all young salesmen to sum up their own characteristics, face the question honestly, and come to a definite decision as to their future possibilities.

Robert J. Quinn, Mathieson Alkali Works, president of the Association, presided at the dinner previous to Dr. Whitaker's talk and the usual entertainment was provided during the dinner.

H. B. Prior chairman of the annual Christmas party committee, announced that it will again be held at the Hotel Brevoort, New York, Dec. 28, and urged a large attendance of members and their guests. Tickets for members will be $5.00 each and for guests $7.

Charles B. Manville, founder of Johns-Manville Corp. and a pioneer in the asbestos and magnesia insulating industry, died last week at his home, Pleasantville, N. Y. He was ninety-two years old and had been retired since 1902, when he relinquished control of the business to his son, the late Thomas F. Manville.

Mr. Manville first experimented with a covering for heat-conveying pipes, using a mixture of shoddy and clay. This proved so successful that he formed the Manville Covering Co. Later, he developed the covering, consisting of asbestos and magnesia.

The Manville Covering Co. moved its headquarters to New York in 1900, purchasing the H. W. Johns Co. The companies were brought together under the name of the H. W. Johns-Manville Co. in 1901, with Mr. Manville as president. This title was changed in 1920 to Johns-Manville, Inc., and in January, 1927, the name was again altered to the Johns-Manville Corp.

DR. HENRY C. WHITE DIES

Dr. Henry C. White, chemist, agronomist, lecturer, author and for fifty-five years professor of chemistry at the University of Georgia, died in Athens, Ga., last week at the age of 79.

A pioneer in the field of agricultural chemistry, Dr. White was the author of a complete analysis of commercial fertilizers and their adaptability to cotton and the different soils of the South.

He served as state chemist for ten years—1880-1890, and was chief chemist for the Georgia Experimental Station from 1888 to 1914. While still a member of the faculty, he became president, State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts in 1890, organizing farmers institutes throughout the state. This post he resigned in 1907.

Henry Kellogg Goetchius, for many years connected with the chemical industry, died last week in New York. Mr. Goetchius, after preparing at St. John's Military Academy, entered Yale University and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1888. He entered John L. Morgan & Co., with which his father, the late John Milton Goetchius, was connected. With the absorption of the Morgan Company by the General Chemical Company, in 1899, Mr. Goetchius continued with the new organization until 1919, when he retired.

J. M. Huber Co., Inc., carbon black, clays and other products for paint manufacturers, and makers of printing inks, has moved its New York offices to 460 W. 34 St. The company occupies the entire nineteenth floor at the new location and has installed a complete color matching laboratory, as well as a rubber experiment laboratory.

An important announcement in connection with the Silica Gel process for railroad refrigeration cars in Europe will be made by the Davison Chemical Co. in the next few weeks or ten days, according to C. Wilbur Miller, chairman of the board and president of the company, who arrived on the steamship Aquitania last week.

Dewey Portland Cement Co., Kansas City, Mo., will build a new addition to its plant at Buffalo, near Davenport, Iowa, to increase the output from 3000 to 5000 barrels per day.

Coal Tar Imports Up As October Exports Decline

Imports of All Chemical Groups Up 16 Percent Compared With October of Last Year—Exports 4 Percent Lower—Sulfur Shipments Double Those of Last Year—Insecticide Exports Grow—Weakness In Naval Stores Reflected In Market.

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C. Dec. 7—During October exports of chemicals and allied products from the United States amounting to $14,800,000 were 4 per cent less while imports equalling $18,478,000 were 16 per cent more than in October 1926 according to the Chemical Division, Department of Commerce. Among the more important reductions in exports were those of naval stores, coal-tar products, fertilizers, and explosives. Sulfur shipments were double those of the previous October. The leading commodities contributing to the increase in imports were gums and resins, creosote oil, colors, dyes, and stains, and fertilizers.

Whereas a year ago exports of crude coal-tar products, especially benzol were exceptionally high, those of this October were small and contributed chiefly to the 25 per cent decrease in exports of all coal-tar products to $975,000 for the month. Colors, dyes, and stains were reduced 17 per cent in quantities to 1,840,000 pounds, valued at $400,000.

In contrast to the decline in exports, imports of all coal-tar products doubled to $2,567,000. Incoming shipments of creosote oil were unusually large and amounted to $1,886,000 (10,951,000 gallons). Approximately one seventh more or a total of $500,000 (480,000 pounds) of colors, dyes, and stains, were imported in October, 1927.

Chiefly on account of a continued strong demand for American borax, and for disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, and similar preparations, exports of industrial chemicals were 5 per cent more than in Ooctober, 1926, and equalled $2,722,000, a figure $350,000 above that of imports. Considerably smaller amounts of calcium carbide, and of crude glycerin entering the United States in October, 1927, than in October, 1926, are the chief causes for a total decline of 21 per cent of all industrial chemicals imported to $2,372,000.

The pigments, paints, and varnish trade changed but little in either direction exports amounting to $1,477,000 and imports less than one quarter as much or $327,000. Of interest in this group which had the usual small ups and downs, was the continued expansion in sales of varnishes other than oil, including lacquers.

Only half as much ammonium sulfate left the United States for foreign countries in October, 1927, as in October, 1926, which is the leading reason for the 19 per cent decrease in total foreign shipments of fertilizers. Foreign sales of phosphate rock have picked up to $352,000 (68,500 tons), while those of superphosphates amounting to $180,000 (9,000 tons) of prepared fertilizer mixtures to $110,000 (2,400 tons) and of other fertilizers to $193,400 (3,500 tons) were well above those of October, 1926.

Exports of rosin and turpentine during October, 1927, were less than October of last year in both quantities and values although a marked lower price was very evident. During the current month, shipments of gum rosin amounted to $1,052,000 (68,000 barrels), and of spirits of turpentine to $592,000 (1,133,000 gallons). This falling off was chiefly caused by reduced purchases by the larger consumers, especially the United Kingdom.

Imports of gums and resins were one quarter higher than in October, 1926, largely due to increase in prices of some of the leading items, notably shellac and other varnish gums. Total receipts of varnish gums during October, 1927 were $1,995,000 (7,390,000 pounds). Compared to a year ago imports of crude natural camphor were exceedingly small amounting to only $5,000 (16,400 pounds), and refined to $75,000 (145,000 pounds), while synthetic reached $113,000 (273,000 pounds).

In the imports of fertilizers and materials there were the usual fluctuations with the total 18 per cent above that of October 1926, or $5,667,000 (181,200 tons) for the entire group. Receipts of sodium nitrate showed an increase in quantities to 55,000 tons but a decrease in values to $2,018,000.

Dynamite foreign sales showed a marked falling off contributing to the 40 per cent drop in exports of explosives for the month to $200,000.

Imports of Chinawood oil which has been coming in in appreciable amounts each month of the current year, were likewise in excess of October 1926,and amounted to $1,030,000 (7,512,000 pounds).

During the current October sulfur shipments were heavy, 79,000 tons, valued at $1,710,000 having been exported.

"TRADE ASSOCIATIONS ARE USEFUL"—SARGENT

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5—"Recognizing that trade associations kept within legal limits can serve a useful purpose, not only in the various industries of the country, but likewise in aid of the purchasing consumers of products, the Department examined the purposes and activities of a number of such associations," says Attorney General Sargent in his annual report to the President. Discussing trade associations further the Attorney General says:

"Activities illegal either in their purpose or effect were pointed out and eliminated from proposed organizations or rules. Encouragement was given to the adoption of codes of rules or business ethics not intended and calculated to restrain trade but designed to accelerate trade by the abolition of unfair trade practices.

"It has been the purpose, in so far as practicable, not to interfere with legitimate trade association activities, but to prevent at their inception, activities bringing about undue restraints of trade."

Canadian Bureau of Statistics has issued a report on the linseed oil industry for 1926. There were eight establishments engaged in production with an aggregate capital of $2,691,550, employing 231 people who received $282,632. The cost of material amounted to $5,364,363; the gross value of the production was $6,486,924, and the net value $1,122,560.

The imports of flax seed, linseed oil, and oil cake and meal, amounted to $1,644,167 and exports were valued at $6,232,334.

Potash Research Institute, Germany, has been transferred from Stassfurt to Berlin, where greatly intensified research will be carried on according to Consul Hamilton C. Claiborne, Frankfort-on-the-Main. This step will be welcome to those groups in the potash syndicate who oppose a trust, and who, contrary to trust advocates, claim that research can be carried on satisfactorily under the present system of syndicalization.

The chemical plant of "Richard Mayer" which was of importance during the Russian regime is to be sold at auction on Dec. 29, 1927, reports Consul Harry E. Carlsch, Tallinn. The present value of the plant has been estimated at $250,000. The principal creditors are the Bank of Estonia, the Ministry of Labor of the Estonian Government, the municipality of Tallinn, and one W. Grunwald.

DR. NICHOLS PRESENTS N. Y. U. CHEMISTRY UNIT

Dr. William H. Nichols, chairman, Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., a former president, and now a director of the General Chemical Co., presented the new Nichols Chemistry Building to New York University on Dec. 6, at which time formal opening exercises for the new building were held. Dr. Nichols, who is a member of the class of 1870 of New York University, aided considerably in securing this addition to the university's equipment through his gift of $600,000 for the building, including twenty-seven research laboratories and equipment.

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown accepted the building on behalf of the University Council of which Dr. Nichols is also a member. Chancellor Brown also accepted "this glorious gift" on behalf of the faculties, students and alumni, "on behalf of American science and industry, quarum magna pars es (of whom you are a great part) and finally on behalf of coming generations who will miss a lot in knowing only the gift and not the giver."

Mrs. Nichols, wife of the donor, unveiled the memorial tablet after the invocation by Dr. George Alexander, president of the council. Other speakers were Dr. Arthur B. Lamb, professor of chemistry, Harvard University; Dr. Arthur E. Hill, professor of chemistry, New York University; Dr. James Kendall, professor of chemistry and Dean of the Graduate School, New York University.

GERMANY TO COMPETE IN WHALING INDUSTRY

Norwegian, Chilean and English concerns now practically controlling the whaling business in the Southern Artic Ocean will soon face heavy German competition. A large company now in the process of organization, and said to be financied by a steamship company, intends to enter this profitable field in the near future.

Its operations will be carried on by the most modern methods. Factory steamers of 20,000 tons are to serve as bases for smaller hunting vessels. The large steamers will be able to produce from 1,000 to 1,500 barrels of oil per day, and they will utilize on the spot every other part of the captured whales.

It is planned that the new industry will form an important economic factor in Germany. The country now imports great quantities of whale oil for the manufacture of margarine, soaps and pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations.

HAMBURG MARKET ACTIVE

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Hamburg, Nov. 24—Business in heavy chemicals remained active during the past few weeks. There are sufficient orders from foreign countries and the German home trade is showing a rather favorable development. There are signs indicating that the requirements of the textile industry will perhaps be covered soon; the leather industry is still very busy, however, and there is a corresponding demand for heavy chemicals for this line; sodium sulfide and hyposulfite of soda have a good market. Shippers report fair demand for chlorate of potash, oxalic acid, potash alum, caustic potash and caustic soda. Business in glycerin for domestic trade remains likewise brisk; prices however for this commodity are very low. Bromides are neglected.

Business in pharmaceuticals is likewise active at unchanged prices.

The new crop of China wood oil is now harvested and initial shipments are en route to Hankow, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce, by Consul Walter A. Adams, Hankow.

It is reported by the trade that this year's crop of wood oil will be good and that for the fiscal year beginning December 1 not less than 72,000,000 pounds should be available for foreign export from Central China. Business recently transacted in Hankow was 26.40 Hankow taels per picul for processed oil, January delivery, which quotation was equivalent to 13c per poudns c. i. f. New York, four months bill of exchange. The estimated stock now at Hankow is approximately 600 tons.

OCT. METHANOL OUTPUT SLIGHTLY BELOW 1926

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30—October production of crude methanol was 643,491 gallons, as compared with 576,947 gallons in September and 712,309 gallons in October of 1926, according to a statement just released by the Department of Commerce. Production of refined methanol during last October was 688,435 gallons, which compares with 618,284 gallons during October 1926.

Production of acetate of lime, although higher at 13,911,770 lbs. during October than September at 12,957,833 lbs., showed a slight decline from the figures of October 1926, which totaled 14,002,232.

The sixtieth annual meeting of the Linseed Association of New York will be held at the Down Town Club, December 14.

A. C. S. PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

Ballots for the election of the president of the American Chemical Society were mailed today to the 250 councilors of the organization. The ballots bear the names of four candidates suggested by local sections of the society and receiving the largest vote in a poll of the membership.

The four nominees are C. A. Browne, United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils; Moses Gomberg, chemistry department, University of Michigan; Irving Langmuir, research laboratory, General Electric Co.; and S. W. Parr, professor emeritus of industrial chemistry, University of Illinois.

The ballots will be returned and counted the latter part of December and the new president installed January 1 for a term of one year. Two of the six elective directors of the society are being elected this year for three-year terms, being chosen by the fourth, or southern district and the sixth, or far western district.

ROSINS QUIET IN FRANCE

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7—The French naval stores market has been quiet, according to a cable to Department of Commerce from Consul Lucien Memminger, Bordeaux. Buyers offer turpentine for export at 360 francs per 100 kilos, equivalent to $0.449 per gallon, whereas the price for future deliveries of turpentine offered by buyers is quoted at 370 francs per 100 kilos, equivalent to $0.461 per gallon. The selling price is quoted at 380 francs per 100 kilos, equivalent to $0.474 per gallon. The market for pale rosin has been quiet, the price asked for export of WW rosin is 240 francs per 100 kilos, equivalent to $9.95 for 280 pounds; dark rosins are firm owing to the dealers selling short.

The exportation of resin is prohibited by a Portuguese decree regulating the industry and exportation of the commodity, according to the Revision of Foreign Tariffs of the Department of ommerce. The decree became effective immediately upon promulgation. The exportation of pitch, however, is permitted until March 31, 1929.

The total production of paper reported for October was 571,404 tons as compared with 566,869 tons in September and 583,145 tons in October 1926.

Total production of Wood Pulp for October was 186,522 tons as compared with 164,815 tons in September and 226,862 in October.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO MEET DECEMBER 12

A meeting of the Chemical Advisory Committee to the Department of Commerce will be held in Washington, Dec. 12, at which time the committee is scheduled to meet with Secretary Hoover and Dr. Julius Klein, director Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, for the purpose of discussing matters of mutual interest.

Upon invitation of Secretary Hoover the following have accepted appointment to the committee: Frank A. Blair, Centaur Co., New York; Gilbert Colgate, Colgate & Co., Jersey City; Lammot du Pont, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington; Chas. L. Huisking, Chas. L. Huisking Inc., New York; H. C. Parmelee, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., New York; Frederick Rosengarten, Merck & Co., Philadelphia; J. T. Skelly, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington; Walter Teagle, Standard Oil Co. of N. J., New York.

In addition, the committee as constituted three years ago is composed of the following: A. Cressy Morrison, chairman, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., New York; H. E. Howe, secretary, Industrial & Engineering Chemistry; Washington, D. C.; Leo H. Baekeland, Bakelite Corp., New York; Dr. A. S. Burdick, Abbot Labs., Chicago; Henry Howard, Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Gustavus Ober, G. Ober & Sons Co., Baltimore; E. T. Trigg, John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia; S. W. Wilder, Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston.

Vanadium Corporation of America, after three years of intensive work in its research laboratories, announced yesterday through President A. A. Corey jr., its entry into the field of chemical technology, at the same time placing on the market something over 100 chemical products. These chemicals are compounded from the elements vanadium tungsten, molybdenum, chronium, silicon, titanium and other rare and semirare elements, some of which have been used extensively in the steel industry for the production of alloy steels.

The research laboratories are located at Bridgeville, Pa., under the direction of Dr. B. D. Saklatwalla, vice pres.

The Pittsburgh Section, American Chemical Society, will hold its twenty-first meeting at the Faculty Club, University of Pittsburgh, December 15. Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute, will speak on "Observations on Recent Chemical Developments in Europe."

I. C. I. FERTILIZER PROBLEM

A scheme of agricultural research and experiment throughout the British Empire was recently outlined to delegates of the Imperial Agricultural Research Confercence by the chairman of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Sir Alfred Mond, according to a statement by the Chemicals Division of the Department of Commerce.

The I. C. I. assumed the task of supplying the whole British Empire with fertilizers. Its nitrogen fixation plant at Billingham will be expanded immediately to provide for increased British and world requirements. Nitram (Ltd.) which succeeds the British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation will expand its activities. It is planned to have, in addition to an efficient sales organization, an equally large and world-wide propagandist organization whose task it would be to make known the uses and values of the new synthetic fertilizers.

A research station has also been established with upwards of 400 acres of farm lands, where problems relating to use of fertilizers and to the feeding of stock are to be investigated. One of the most important subjects which will be undertaken at the Research Station is the experimental inquiry as to the synthetic fertilizers most suitable to the British and overseas requirements, for it is evident that the synthetic manufacturing activities of Billingham are not likely to be confined to the manufacture of simple nitrogenous fertilizers, such as sulfate of ammonia, but extend to the production of what may be called dual and triple fertilizers.

The annual meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association will be held December 9 at the Hotel Commodore, New York. The executive session of the association, at which officers will be elected, will be held at 10:30 a. m. The annual luncheon will be served at 12:30 p. m. Speakers will be John Edgerton, president, National Association of Manufacturers, and Dr. Arthur Faubel, secretary, American Tariff League.

Attleboro Paper Products, Inc., Attleboro, Mass., recently formed by Joseph F. Rioux, 13 King Street, Attleboro, and associates, plans the operation of a local mill. The company is capitalized at $100,000. James F. Cowan has been elected president.

N. H. Fyffe, Jos. Turner & Co., New York, is in a serious condition in Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, N. J., as a result of a bad smash-up in Paterson, on last Friday evening.

INSECTICIDE CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS OUTLINED

Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association which, as previously announced, will hold its annual convention at the Hotel Astor, New York, Dec. 12, 13 and 14, has issued further details of the program. In addition to the annual banquet on Dec. 13 at which Dr. J. K. Haywood, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be the guest of honor, important addresses will be given on Dec. 12 and 14.

R. D. Keim, general sales manager, E. R. Squibb & Sons, on "Salesmen and Salesmenship"; Evans E. A. Stone, Standard Oil Co. of N. J.; E. A. Bergholtz, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on "Specifications for Liquid Soap"; and Roscoe S. Edlund, Cleanliness Institute on "Cooperation to Increase Business" will speak at the afternoon session on Dec. 12.

Dr. W. M. MacKellar, Bureau of Animal Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, will speak on "Tick Eradication"; Capt. James H. Bogart, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., on "Control of Insect Pests"; Dr. E. A. Black, Bureau of Entomology, Dept. of Agriculture, on "House Insects"; and a representative of the American Warehousemen's Assn., Chicago, on "The Merchandise Warehouse in Distribution"; at the morning session, Dec. 14.

Guido Meisel, chemist, of Portsmouth N. H., who entered Germany last spring as a representative of the Portsmouth Dye & Chemical Co., has been in jail in Dusseldorf, since last June, allegedly charged with commercial espionage, according to reports from that country. American official intervention is being sought upon his behalf, as it is said that the authorities have denied him a speedy trial and refuse to inform him of the exact nature of the charges under which he is being held.

MEXICAN CREOSOTE PLANT

Timber treatment has been started at a new creosoting plant at Durango, Mexico, reports Consul D. J. D. Myers, Durango, Mexico. The creosote used is of Mexican and British origin mixed with Mexican crude oil. Each standard size tie is impregnated with approximately twenty-five pounds of the preservative mixture. The capacity of the impregnation chamber is sufficient to admit fourteen cars with an average of seventy-two standard ties each. The plant is rated for a charge every four hours, but due to inexperience, six hours are required at present for completing the impregnation of the one thousand ties

[The Industry's Finances]

Allied Chemical Having Successful Year

Income Is Expected to Equal 1926—Interest Expressed In Hopewell Nitrate Plant—Rockefeller Interests In U. S. Industrial Alcohol—Corn Products Earnings—Extra Dividend Expected.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. has had a satisfactory year in most departments if not up to record totals of other years, according to "The Wall St. Journal." With many industries, like steel, showing decreases, it is obvious that Allied Chemical, dealing in products which go into such industries, also has had diminished receipts, but the company's business is so farflung and its products so widely used that when one department slows up there often is activity in another. All in all, Allied Chemical & Dye undoubtedly will show earnings as large as last year when income applicable to the 2,178,109 shares of common stock amounted to $9.78 a share, well over the $6 dividend rate.

Allied Chemical's forthcoming balance sheet covering 1927 will be of especial interest, inasmuch as it may show what effect the huge nitrate plant being constructed at Hopewell, Va., will have had on the cash and other large resources of the company. The plant, construction of which eventually will absorb some $125,000,000, is being paid for out of earnings and present resources.

Rockefeller interests have been adding to their holdings of U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. common, thus reducing floating supply, according to the "Wall St. Journal." They are seeking to fortify their position in the company, control of which they acquired last spring. It is possible that if they are successful, changes may be made in the personnel of the board.

Six representatives of Percy A. Rockefeller and associates were elected as directors at the last annual meeting. This gave the group eight votes out of 13. Carl Adams, president of Air Reduction Co., was elected chairman of the board.

Earnings of U. S. Industrial Alcohol are estimated at around $5.50 to $6 a share on 240,000 shares of no par common. This would compare with actual earnings of $2,238,229 after all charges in 1926, equivalent to $7.04 a common share. But non-recurrent earnings, resulting from sale of Cuba Co. stock, accounted for $1,133,474 of this amount. Hence, profits from operations were actually only $2.31 a common share. This compared with $6.74 on the common, or net of $2,167,251 in 1925.

Earnings of Corn Products Refining Co. for 1927 will approximate $4 a share on 2,530,000 shares of $25 par common, compared with $4.02 a share in 1926, according to "Wall St. Journal." Net profits after all charges are expected to be within $200,000 or $300,000 of the $11,933,881 shown last year.

At the meeting scheduled for December 23, directors are expected to declare an extra dividend of 75 cents in addition to the regular quarterly of 50 cents on the common. This supplements the extra of 25 cents declared in June and will bring total dividends on common for the year up to $3, the same as declared in 1926.

Two pieces of proposed legislation involve the business of Corn Products Refining. One is a bill to permit the use of corn sugar, variously known as dextrose or glucose, in manufactured products without the compulsory labeling "contains glucose." The other proposed legislation to increase the tariff on Argentine corn, it is understood, should have little or no effect on Corn Products Refining.

Newport Co., Pensacola, Fla., is continuing the expansion program recently inaugurated and now proposes to add an additional $200,000, for further extensions during 1928, including additional equipment installation.

[Foreign Exchange]

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	4.866	4.871
France (franc)	.193	.039
Italy (lira)	.193	.054
Belgium (franc)	.198	.140
Czechoslovakia (crown) per 100	20.30	2.96
Denmark (krone)	.268	.268
Germany (mark)	.238	.239
Holland (florin)	.402	.404
Poland (zloty)	.193	.112
Norway (krone)	.258	.266
Spain (peseta)	.193	.166
Sweden (krone)	.268	.270
Switzerland (franc)	.193	.193
Argentina (peso)	.414	.428
Brazil (milreis)	.324	.120
Japan (yen)	.499	.459
India (rupee)	.485	.368
China (Silver dollar, Hongkong)	.789	.501
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.146	.680
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.986	.636

UNION CARBIDE DIVIDEND

Action of the board of directors of Union Carbide & Carbon Co. at recent meeting in declaring only the regular quarterly payment of $1.50 a share on the capital stock was in line with the expectations of those in close touch with the company's affairs, says "The Wall St. News." Union Carbide management has followed a conservative policy in making disbursements to stockholders. However, profits which are being piled up by the company, will in all likelihood be eventually passed along to shareholders. At the close of 1926 profit and loss surplus stood at $63,035,491, or over $23 a capital stock share.

For the full year 1927, conservative estimates place Union's earnings at around $25,000,000, which would be equivalent to approximately $9.50 a share on the 2,659,733 shares of capital stock outstanding. This compares with actual earnings of $9.08 a share in 1926. To accomplish this result it only will be necessary for the company to realize a profit in the final quarter approximately on a par with that of the same period of last year. In the nine months ended Sept. 30, earnings totaled $17,672, 806.

Union Carbide & Carbon's earnings have been showing steady improvement since 1922. In that year they totaled $11,716,114 and have since grown to $24,142,606, an increase of over 100% in the brief space of four years. It is interesting to note that since 1920 the company's productive capacity has been built up entirely without new financing.

Liquid Dehydration Corp. of America, Inc., Chicago, has purchased a tract of land, about 1½acres, on Morrow Avenue, North Chicago, improved with a one and one-half story factory, and will equip for a new plant for the manufacture of milk powders, fruit powders and extracts. The entire project will cost about $100,000.

There is an active demand for shares of British nitrate companies owing to the rise in the price of nitrate. Big profits are anticipated because costs of production of British companies vary between 13/6—15/6 per metric quintal, while price of nitrate has risen to 18/- per metric quintal.

American Cyanamid Co. has declared the usual extra dividend of 10 cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents on the common and $I.50 on the preferred, all payable January 3 to stock of record December 15.

[Stocks & Bonds]

	1926		1927		Current	
	High	Low	High	Low	Bid	Asked
*Air Reduction	146¾	107½	199⅛	134½	191	193
*Allied Chem	148⅞	106	159¼	131	151	151½
*Allied Chem pfd	122¾	118¾	124½	120	122½	123½
Am. Ag. Chem	34⅝	9	15⅞	8⅛	14½	14⅝
*Am. Ag. Chem. pfd	96½	35⅝	53½	28¼	53¼	53½
Anaconda	51⅞	41½	52⅞	41¼	52⅝	52⅞
Anglo Chil. Nitrate	...	...	31½	14	26	30⅞
*Am. Cyan "A"	46	36⅞	40	25	25	40
*Am. Cyan "B"	47	35¼	35	29	33¾	33
*Am. Linseed	52⅞	25⅝	70½	20¼	70	70½
*Am. Linseed pfd	87	68¾	91½	46¾	87	88
*Am. Metals	57⅜	42¼	46¾	38	41½	42
*Am. Metals pfd	120	113½	112	107	110¼	110½
Am. Rayon Prod.	35¾	29¾	16	3½	13½	13½
*Am. Smelting	152	109⅝	180½	132⅝	176⅞	177
*Am. Smelting pfd.	122⅜	112⅞	132¾	119¼	130¼	130½
*Am. Zinc	12½	5½	10¼	5¼	6	7
*Am. Zinc pfd	54½	20	51¼	39	37½	39
*Archer-Dan-Mid.	34⅞	36	61	38	60¾	61
*Archer-Dan-Mid., pfd	108	100	112¾	106	112	112¾
*Atlas Powder	64	54	65⅛	56½	62	63
*Atlas Powder pfd.	97⅞	96	107	98	102½	103
Butte Lead & Copper	6¼	4	5⅛	3⅜	4	4⅛
Butte & Sup. Copper	16¼	7⅛	11¾	7¾	9¼	9¾
*By-Products Coke 2	93	53	92½	66	75	75½
*By-Products o., pfd.	...	...	115	105	109	112
*Calla L & Z	2⅝	1½	2⅝	1¼	1⅞	2
Canad. Ind.	20	16¼	42	14	41¾	42
Canad. Salt	145	131	115	105	105	115
Casein Co.	...	...	191	149	160	170
Calumet & Hecla	181½	133⅜	183¾	141¼	181½	183¾
Celluloid Corp.	26	16	121½	16	117	118
Celluloid Corp., pfd.	8	55	110	63	86¾	90
Cert. Prod. 1st pfd.	106¼	100	118¾	106	115	118¾
*Certainteed Prod.	49½	36½	55¾	42	52¾	53¼
Charcoal Iron	33½	24	40	8	36	40
Chesebro Mfg. Co.	73	65	123	73	121	122½
Chile Copper	36⅜	30	39¼	33⅛	37¼	37½
Cleve Cliff Iron	75	69½	99	86	95	99
*Columb Carbon	70¾	55⅜	100	66⅞	94	95
*Com. Sol.	...	...	203	160	159¾	160
*Corn Prod.	51⅜	35⅝	66⅞	46⅞	66½	66⅞
*Corn Prod. pfd.	130¼	122½	140	128	138½	140
*Davison Chem.	46¾	27½	40½	26½	36⅜	36¾
*Davison Chem., pfd.	...	...	43½	43	43½	43½
*Devoe & Rayn A	104⅛	31	42⅜	36½	41¼	41½
*Devoe & Rayn 1st pfd.	105	40	113	101	106	111
*Dow Chem.	100	74	105	98¾	101	105
*DuPont deb.	110¼	100¾	115⅝	105½	115	115⅝
*DuPont de Nem.	181½	157	343⅞	168	315	317
*Eastman Kodak	136¾	106⅝	175½	126¼	166¼	167
Eastman Kodak pfd.	136¾	106⅝	175¼	126¼	126	131
*Freeport Texas	36	19⅝	99	36	98¾	99
*Gen. Asphalt	94¼	50	96¾	72½	80½	81
*Gen. Asphalt pfd.	130	94⅞	144⅞	113	120	130
*Glidden	25¾	15⅜	22	14½	19½	19¾
Glidden pfd.	...	...	100	84	94¼	94½
*Gold Dust	56½	41½	69¾	42	69¼	69¾
Grasselli	145	120	132	125	130½	135
Graselli, pfd.	103½	102	107	100	109	110
Hercules Powd. pfd.	115	110	122	115	119	121
*Household Prod.	48⅜	40	67	43¼	66¼	66¾
Industrial Rayon	19⅞	10½	19⅞	4⅛	17½	19⅞
International Agr.	26¼	9⅛	12⅝	6⅛	11½	11⅞
*Int'l. Agr. pfd.	95	57	65	33	19⅞	55½
International Nickel pfd.	...	...	110	103⅝	108	110
Int'l. Salt	84⅛	61½	72	64½	70¾	70¾
*Mathieson Alk.	106⅛	62½	128	82	127	128
*Mathieson Alk. pfd.	105	100	117½	103	115	117½
Merck & Co.,	78	57	86	65	75	77
Merrimac	83	72	88	73	75	84
Miami Copper	17⅝	11	16⅞	13⅛	16½	16⅞
*Nat'l. Dist.	34	12½	54	17	53¾	54
*Nat'l. Dist. pfd.	73½	57	69¾	43½	65	66½
*Nat'l. Lead	181	138	200	118	128	130
*Nat'l. Lead pfd. "A"	120	116	138¼	117¼	136¾	138¼
Nat'l. Lead pfd. "B"	...	...	112½	104⅞	110½	112½
N. J. Zinc	214½	180	206	177	177	182
Penick & Ford	24	16⅞	27⅞	19½	23¼	23½
Penn Salt	91	71	105	74	103¾	105
Proc. & Gam.	163	142½	244	157	234	244
Royal Bak. Pdr.	213	190	270	161	255	270
Royal Bak. Pdr., pfd	105½	102	108	99	106	108
*Sherwin-William	108	108¼	110	60	61	62
*St. Joseph Lead	48½	36⅝	40	36	39⅝	40
Silica Gel.	22¾	11⅛	19	13⅛	16½	18⅞
Swan & Finch	...	...	30	19½	19½	20
*Swift & Co.	110	110	128	100½	127⅛	128
*Tenn. C. & C.	16	10⅞	13¼	8⅛	9⅞	10
Teas Gulf & Sulfur	52⅜	39	81⅜	49	71¼	71¾
*Union Carbide	100¾	78	150½	98¾	150¼	150½
United Dyewood Com.	...	...	10	3¼	6	7
Un. Gas Imp.	144½	84⅛	113	106	109⅛	111¼
*U. S. Gypsum	166	126	110	90¼	82½	90¼
*U. S. Ind. Al.	84½	45⅜	95½	69	95¼	95½
*U. S. Ind. Al. pfd.	114⅞	90¼	120	107¼	117	118
Va. Car. Chem. Com. 6% pfd.	69	31⅜	44⅞	26⅛	43¾	44¼
Va. Car. Chem. Com. 7% pfd.	98⅛	83	90	73	88½	89½

N. J. RICH IN POTASH SAYS STATE GEOLOGIST

There is enough potash in New Jersey to supply the needs of the country at the present rates of consumption for 1000 years, according to a report in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger." This is vouched for by State Geologist Henry B. Kummel, who has proposed an extensive cooperative investigation of the potash-bearing green sand or marl, regarded as one of the most important undeveloped mineral resources of New Jersey.

To this extent the picture drawn by Dr. Kummel is attractive. The problem to be overcome, however, is to develop commercial methods for the extraction of the potash from the green sand at a cost which will meet foreign competition. The German-French potash syndicate, holding a virtual monopoly on the potash consumed in America, is constantly increasing prices.

Though Dr. Kummel can give no positive assurance that methods for commercial development can be worked out, he believes there is sufficient promise to justify an intensive study in view of the enormous benefit which might accrue to the State. The State budget officers have been asked for an appropriation of $5000 a year for a period of five years to meet the salary of a competent potash chemist and for incidental expenses in connection with the investigation. Governor Moore has voiced his approval of the project and it is probable the work will be undertaken.

The green sand deposits in New Jersey carry from 5 to 7 per cent of potash and are from twenty to thirty feet in depth. They cover a wide area, close to the surface and near transportation lines. They occur in Salem and Monmouth counties and are located in sections, Dr. Kummel says, which can be dug out by means of steam shovels.

During the first nine months of 1927 Germany supplied 620,876 pounds of the total imports of sodium fluoride entered for consumption in the United States, which aggregated 652,098 pounds ($41,236). Imports during 1926 were registered at 793,121 pounds valued at $51,973. The domestic production in 1925, the latest census year, was 1,252 short tons, valued at $216,558. Production was reported by three plants, one each in Delaware, New York and Ohio.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7—An application has been filed with the Custom Bureau alleging the dumping of phosphate on the American market from Morocco. The matter will be given a preliminary investigation.

[Industrial Chemicals]

Good Movement of Alkalies on 1928 Contracts

Sellers Experience an Accelerating Demand—Ammonia Very Firm in All Directions—Sal Ammoniac and Barium Chloride Easy on Spot—Glycerin Weak—Tin Salts Higher—Mercury Quiet but Firm—Copper Sulfate Strong.

Advanced

Tin Bichloride, ¼c lb
Tin Crystals and Tetrachloride, ½c lb

Declined

Ammonium Chloride, white, 0.5c lb
Glycerin, Dynamite, ½c lb
Zinc Amm. Chloride, ½c lb

Trend of the Market

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetic Acid, Glacial, c-l ... lb.	.11⅞	.11⅞	.11⅞	.11⅞	.19½	.. ..
Sulfuric Acid, Tanks 66 deg. ton	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	55.00	20.00
Amm. Sulfate c-l NY 100...lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.50	7.50	2.65
Bleaching Powder, c-l .100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate c-l NY 100 ...lbs.	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.75	20.00	4.60
Potash Caustic c-l Imp. ....lb.	.07⅛	07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.87	.08
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. c-l ..100 lbs.	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	3.50	.60
Caustic Soda 76 p.c. c-l 100 lbs.	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	9.50	1.42
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	4.65	.06
Sodium Prussiate .....lb.	.12	.12	.12	.11	1.25	.18
Average	3.046	3.046	3.046	3.012	10.79	2.99

Current Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 802-806

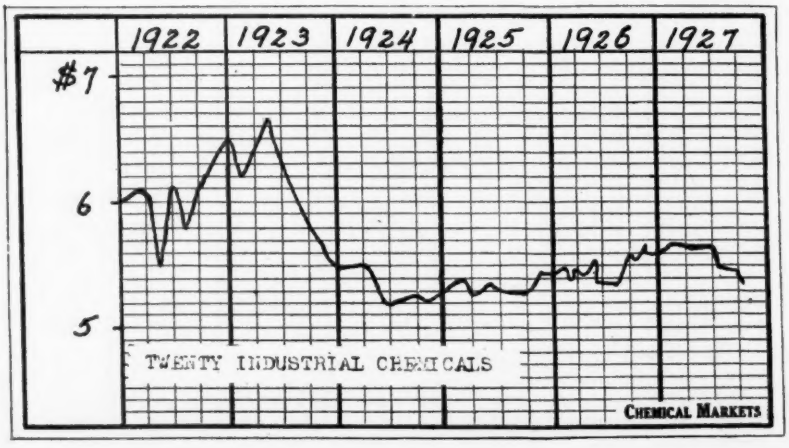
A better movement for practically all alkali products marked the movement of items in this group during the past week. Ammonia in particular was in heavy demand and with a very firm market prevailing for contracts over next year, sellers are having no trouble in getting the full contract schedule for all sales.

Otherwise and as far as current movement is concerned, the market lacked any signs of life, as is usual at this period of the year and the interest of the entire trade is centered on next years contracts. There is a continuance of competition between domestic makers and importers on white sal ammoniac and barium chloride, with the latter taking the lead in shading slightly on each. In most cases sellers here are meeting competition, and the market presents a rather weak tone as a result. With the advance of raw material last week, makers boosted the price on tin salts accordingly, this being one of the very few price changes of the week. Copper sulfate is very firm at the quoted level, one factor refusing to book contracts further ahead than the early part of February. Mercury though quiet as to consuming demand is holding up well supported by a strong replacement market and no indications of weakness are noted.

Owing to the mild weather which has prevailed until this week, the anti-freeze sales of both alcohol and glycerin has been rather small, but business is expected to be accelerated within a few days. Unlike alcohol, which is holding firm, glycerin is still very soft for all grades and there are reports of shading the recently reduced level on dynamite.

Western Industries Co. has commenced construction work on a five-story factory at Stege, Cal. to cost in the neighborhood of $250,000. Charcoal, acetic acid and wood alcohol will be manufactured from peach and apricot pits from Northern and Central California and a large quantity of the raw material is already on the ground.

The Juniper quicksilver property pear Reno, Nev. has been purchased by L. A. Friedman.



LONDON CHEMICALS SLOW

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Nov. 27. (by mail)—Trade conditions generally in the various chemical markets are still somewhat unsatisfactory, the demand being slow for both prompt and futures. Prices, for the most part, continue fairly steady.

Copper sulfate is in good demand at about £ 24 per ton in Cornwall. There is more inquiry for chlorates future, with potassium chlorate at about £ 24.10s, per ton and sodium chlorate at £ 23.10s. Nitrate of soda is in steady demand at £19 per ton ex wharf. Prussiates are more active—potash at about £ 60 per ton and soda, much scarcer, at 4¼d per lb.

Borax is steady but unchanged and boric acid, at the £ 4 reduction is meeting with fair inquiry. More business is being done in oxalic acid but there is no change in price. Muriate of ammonia is weak in all grades. Phosphate of soda is rather quiet at about £ 12. 10s per ton on spot. Napthaline is scarce and in good demand. Potassium permanganate continues weak and lacking in demand. Acetic acid is more freely offered and sales have improved.

Acetate of lime, grey, is scarce at about £ 16 per ton, while brown is practically non-existant at £ 10.15s per ton last quoted. Very little acetate of soda is being offered either for spot or future and it is strong at about £ 19 per ton.

Production index number for chemicals for October was 213 compared with 199 for September and 207 for October of last year taking 1919 at 100 per cent according to the Department of Commerce.

General Chemical Co., New York, is planning the rebuilding of the portion of its Chicago plant, recently destroyed by fire with loss reported in excess of $65,000.

Butyl Cellosolve and Brush Lacquers

BRUSH lacquers differ from automobile lacquers chiefly in their higher gum content and slower rate of drying.

These two conditions require considerable quantities of high boiling compounds that are good gum and nitrocotton solvents. To meet this need the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation now offers *Butyl Cellosolve*.

Butyl Cellosolve (Ethylene Glycol mono butyl ether) is an oily liquid of faint, but agreeable odor, boiling at 170° C. It is a powerful solvent for nitrocotton and an excellent solvent for gums and resins. Its dilution ratio for gasoline and petroleum is unusually high. These properties make it an ideal complement to Cellosolve in the manufacture of brushing lacquers.

Brush lacquers made with Cellosolve and Butyl Cellosolve are practically odorless. The rate of drying can be varied from one-half to two hours by regulating the proportions of the two solvents, but in either case the final film will possess high gloss due to the smooth and gradual deposition of gum and nitrocotton as the Butyl Cellosolve evaporates.

Neither Cellosolve nor Butyl Cellosolve contains ester groups. Hydrolysis and the development of acidity is therefore impossible in lacquers made with these solvents, thus eliminating all difficulty such as livering, geling and corrosion insofar as solvents are concerned.

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Carbide and Carbon Building, 30 East 42nd Street, New York City

UCC

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

[Crudes & Intermediates]

Intermediate Market Retains Strong Position

Contracts For Requirements Over Next Year Being Signed Readily—Aniline Oil and Myrbane Oil Moving Steadily—Consumers Buying Lightly Until Passing of Inventory Period.

Advanced
No advances
Declined
No declines

	Trend of the Market					
	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Benzene, pure tanks wks ...gal.	.21	.22	.21	.24	1.10	.25
Naphthalene flake .....lb.	.05	.05	.05	.04½	.16	.03
Phenol Spot .....lb.	.19	.17	.19	.18	1.50	.08
Toluene tanks wks ..... gal.	.35	.35	.35	.35	...	...
Aniline Oil le-l	.15¾	.15¾	.15¾	.15	1.40	.10½
Alpha-naphthylamine .....lb.	.35	.35	.35	.35	1.28	...
Benzaldehyde .....lb	70	70	70	70		
Betanaphthol bbls .....lb.	.24	.24	.24	.24	1.50	.08
Dimethylaniline e-l	.32	.32	.32	.32	1.30	
Paranitroaniline bbls. .....lb.	.48	.48	.48	.52	1.58	.18
Average	0.3047	0.3097	0.3047	0.311		

Current Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 802-806

Dullness surrounded the intermediate market for the week. While contracts for requirements over next year are generally being closed without hesitation, spot business as well as withdrawals on existing contracts are below the normal amount but is up to expectations for this time of the year as buyers are not inclined to purchase heavily until after the passing of the holiday period. A survey of the local suppliers reveals that approximately 65% to 75% of the consumers are already contracted for next year and it is believed that the strength of the market will lead the remainder to close for their requirements before the first of the year.

Aniline oil and nitrobenzene are moving comfortably at full prices, most of the contracts have been closed for next year because of the advances in price, early in the Fall. Beta naphthol is in a strong position, with a steady movement although somewhat hampered by the confined operations of users until after the passing of the month. Para-nitroaniline is very quiet. It seems that the low price has been established and although competition is easing and the price should advance, now that contracts have been placed, some factors might advocate the low price in effort to obtain a greater volume of business.

A slight flurry of interest was reported in the market for meta nitro paratoluidine since the recent price adustment, many consumers contracted for their requirements in order to obtain the contract price.

Natioanl Aniline & Chemical Co. is now producing three new vat dyes. These are National Carbanthrene Blue G C D Double Paste, National Carbanthrene Black B Double Paste. They are all readily reduced and dissolved with caustic soda and hydrosulfite, and are suitable for application on rayon and cotton in all types of machines.

ITALIAN RAYON EXPORTS

An increase of 20.07 per cent in Italian rayon exports during the first nine months of this year over the exports of the same period in 1926 is reported from Italy.

Exports of rayon through September of this year totaled 11,304,385 kilos, valued at 431,214,658 lire, as compared with exports of 7,394,537 kilos, valued at 357,104,079 lire during the 1926 period.

OUR ALIZARINE IMPORTS FROM GERMANY LOWER

Declared exports from Germany for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1927, for shipment to the United States show a decrease in alizarine dyes and an increase in methyl alcohol and butyl alcohol and acetate. Declared exports of alizarine and derivatives for the third quarter were in 1925, 318,023 pounds, valued at $370,031; in 1926, 587,949 pounds, valued at $543,185; and in 1927 519,781 lbs., valued at $430,242. Exports of methyl alcohol for the third quarter were in 1925, 77,068 lbs., valued at $35,284; in 1926, 201,868 lbs., valued at $69,226; and in 1927, 271,330 lbs., valued at $127,072. Exports of butyl alcohol and acetate for the quarter in 1925 were 869,422 lbs., valued at $135,472; in 1926, 25,-908 lbs., valued at $5,849; and in 1927, 1,755,265 lbs., valued at $239,061.

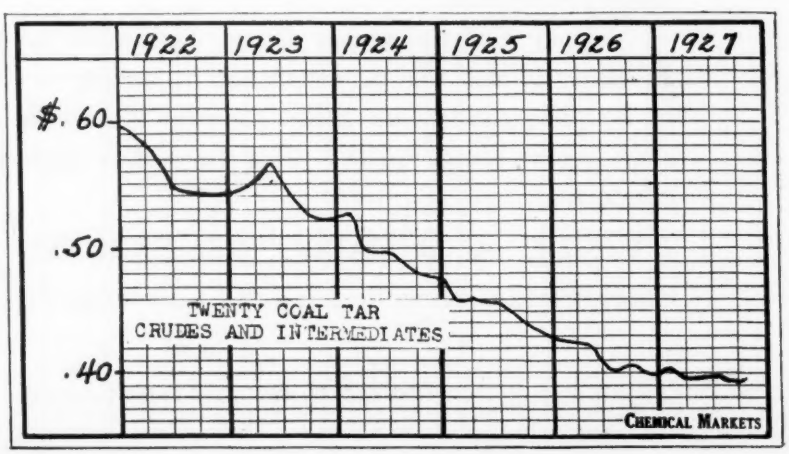
SEPT. BENZOL EXPORTS
(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7—During September 996,270 gallons of benzol were exported from the United States. valued at $82,882 according to the Department of Commerce.

During the same month also 7,279 barrels of crude coal tar and coal tar pitch were exported valued at $29,-177 and also 1,516,044 pounds of "other crude distillates" were exported during September valued at $34,-924.

California Cotton Mills, capitalized at $500,000, will erect a textile plant at Clyde, Cal. for the manufacture of automobile tire fabric. Col. D. C. Seagraves, pres., Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Co., is secretary-treasurer of the company.

Diamond Silk Dyeing & Finishing Co., West New York, N. J., has taken out a permit for the erection of a proposed one-story addition, 100 x 100 ft., reported to cost about $50,000.



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and
NITROBENZENE
(Oil of Mirbane)

Skill acquired by the production of many millions of pounds of ANILINE and NITROBENZENE in the past decade is responsible for strict product—uniformity.

Diligent research by du Pont Chemical Engineers during that time has yielded such important improvements in quality as to establish new standards of PURITY.

When you purchase DU PONT ANILINE and NITROBENZENE you obtain chemicals of unsurpassed purity that does not vary from one shipment to the next. You have this assurance whether you buy in drums or in tank cars. May we submit samples for comparison?

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San Francisco, Cal. 569 Mission Street

[Oils and Fats]

Cottonseed Oil Makes Only Advance of Week

Price Trend Shows Slow But Consistent Decline As Year Draws to A Close—Change Made In Linseed Oil Differential—Animal Oils All Lower—Olive Oil and Chinawood Oil Continue to Decline—Fish Oils Becoming More Active.

Advanced

Cottonseed Oil, ⅛c lb

Declined

Chinawood Oil, ¼c lb
Corn Oil, ¼c lb
Lard Oil, ¼c to ½c lb
Linseed Oil, 0.2c lb
Neatsfoot Oil, ¼c lb
Oleo Oil, ¼c lb
Olive Oil, 5c lb
Rapeseed Oil, 1c gal
Stearine Oleo, ¼c lb

Trend of the Market

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Lard No. 1 .....gal.	.85¾	.86⅝	.84	.82¾	2.90	.92
Neatsfoot 20 deg. ct. .....gal.	1.29½	1.34¾	1.27¾	1.17¼	8.45	.95
Stearic Acid T. P. .....lb.	.13¼	.13¼	.13¼	.15¼	.38	.12
Coconut Ceylon tanks .....lb.	.08¾	.08⅞	.08⅝	.08⅜	.40	.14
Cottonseed, crude tanks .....lb.	.09	.09	.09¼	.06½	.25	.08
Linseed crude c-l bbls .....gal.	.67½	.73½	.72	.82½	1.85	.57
Olive, denatured .....gal.	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.40	4.60	1.05
Peanut refined .....lb.	.15	.15	.15	.14¾	.30	.08
Soya Beans bbls .....lb.	.12¼	.12¼	.12	.12¼	.19¼	.07
Average	4.81	5.033	5.019	.0533	5.92	1.50

Current Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Page 808

An extremely routine condition has existed in the local oils and fats market for over a month and the past week was no exception. The markets are holding fairly steady in the face of marked lack of interest but the price trend has been perceptibly downwards. These conditions, of course, are attributed to the season of the year but there is some difference of opinion as to when activity will be renewed. The most common belief seems to be that there will be no change before the first of the year. There are some, however, who feel that the reaction will take place some time this month, believing that most buyers will want to lay in some stocks for next year somewhat before the year is actually upon them.

After a trial of about half a year, it has been decided to resume the old differential between the carload lots and five-barrel spot prices of linseed oil. The differential of 0.6c which was adopted about six months ago did not work out to the jobber's benefit as was intended. Consequently the old differential of 0.4c has been resumed.

The animal group which has been fairly strong for some time has joined the general price trend so that neatsfoot oil, oleo oil and lard oil all show declines in price.

Cottonseed oil was steadier at the beginning of the current week, showing an advance of ⅛c lb. since last quoted here. This, by the way, was the only advance made in this entire market.

Chinawood oil and olive oil have declined further in price, the former in sympathy with a decline in the Oriental market and the latter because of the impending new crop.

Fish oils are becoming more active although all are unchanged at quoted prices.

Mexican Whaling Corp.'s fleet with headquarters at San Pedro, Cal., has left for its season's activities in Mexican waters. Two bases will be established, one at Magdalena Bay and one on Tres Marias Island.

L. J. Ashmore Paint Co., Corpus Christi, Tex., has plans for a new two-story and basement factory addition, estimated to cost more than $25,000, with equipment.

EDIBLE OIL CONFERENCE

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

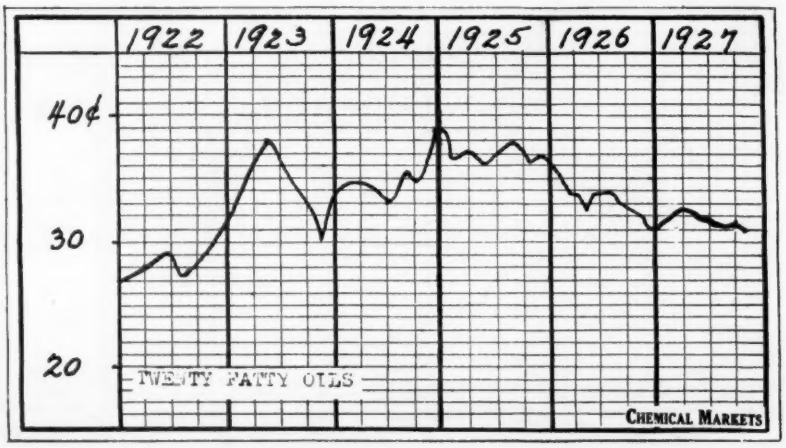
Washington, D. C., Dec. 7—The Federal Trade Commission today announced its trade practice conference of the edible oil industry will be held December 9th in New York City. A majority of members of the industry will be represented. Commissioner William E. Humphrey will represent the commission, assisted by M. Markham Flannery, director of trade practice conferences.

Methods of packing olive oil and cottonseed oil will be discussed. It is said there are differences of opinion as to what constitutes the weight of a gallon of oil, and to obtain expert advice. The commission, at the instance of the industry, invited to the conference specialists from the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Standards. It is asserted that a gallon of salad oil varies both in weight and volume with the degree of temperature at the time of packing and that consequently packers have had difficulty in maintaining accurate measurements. These conditions have brought on confusion and prominent members of the industry express the hope that a standard weight will be established at the trade practice conference.

Sale of cottonseed oil for pure olive oil is another practice said to exist.

A contract for the erection of two one-story buildings for the Viscose Co. has been awarded to John Pettyjohn Co. of Lynchburg, Va. The buildings are to be of brick, steel and concrete construction, one of which is for general storage use and the other for the employees. It is estimated that the cost will amount to about $64,000.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7—The Navy Department will receive bids on December 13 for 450,000 pounds of Grade B alcohol for smokeless powder for delivery at White Plains, Md.



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Plants—Terre Haute, Ind., and Peoria, Ill.

[Agricultural Chemicals]

Tankage Sales Furnish New High Level

Sales Made During Week At $5.10 Unit Highest Since War Period—Blood Firm and Short In All Distributing Bases—Nitrate of Soda Re-Sale Market Appears—Chilean Market Firm On Reported European Demand—General Buying Dull.

Advanced
Tankage 10c unit
Declined
No declines

Trend of the Market

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid Sulfuric 66° .....ton	$15.00	$15.00	$15.00	$15.00	$55.00	$20.00
Amm. Sulfate .....100 lbs.	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.50	1.75	2.65
Arsenic .....100lbs.	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	18.00	4.00
Copper Sulfate c-l .....100 lbs.	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.75	20.00	4.60
Paris Green	.19	.19	.19	.19	.50	.11
Potash Muriate 80% .....ton	36.40	36.40	36.40	36.40	.. ..	.. ..
Potash Sulfate 90% .....ton	47.30	47.30	47.30	47.30	440.00	48.07
Phosphate Acid 16% .....ton	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	3.00
Phosphate Rock 68% .....ton	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.65	3.00
Sodium Nitrate .....100 lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.60	5.00	1.90
Average	12.464	12.464	12.464	12.524	10.350	13.84

Current Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Page 810

While the usual quiet condition experienced between seasons continues to dominate the market for agricultural and insecticidal chemicals, some of the items have shown signs of an early recovery from their present positions of dormancy. Price developments at this time are few and the general market is in a firm state, with the exception of sodium nitrate.

While no official reductions have been made in the price of sodium nitrate, it is believed that present quotations may be shaded. There has been a very poor degree of buying interest shown in this commodity for the past two months and this, coupled with the appearance of a re-sale market for small sales, may force the sellers to lower their prices. The Chilean market remains strong owing to the reported heavy demand from Europe. Dried blood and tankage were comparatively active during the week, the latter was advanced in price on sales, making a new high for prices since the war period. The stock feeding interests continue to consume increased portions of the available supply and with any sizable demand from fertilizer consumers, the market will probably advance further. The fish scrap market is again on a nominal basis, supplies are available and no quotations are made. Sulfate of ammonia is unchanged, phosphate rock is also at the same level. Prices for imported potash salts for the coming year have not yet been released but are expected soon, meanwhile no indications of any change are given.

Protest against proposed increases in freight rates between Pacific Coast and Florida points were heard recently before Interstate Commissioner E. H. Kerwin, at San Francisco. The railroads contend that the rates from the Pacific Coast should be upon the same basis as those in the East—based upon point of destination, and an increased rate, ranging from 48 to 60 per cent, was to have gone into effect September 25. A protest was registered by Western shippers and the order has been suspended until April 25. The proposed increase would cost the American borax industry 148 per cent of what it is now paying shipments to Florida, according to O. W. Tuckwood, American Potash & Chemical Ass'n., Trona, Cal.

FERTILIZER SHIPMENTS TO SOUTH SHOW DECLINE

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Dec. 7—That southern planters are reserving a larger acreage for next year's cotton crop than they did for the 1927 crop is indicated by a slight decline in shipments of fertilizer in southern territory during August, September and October, according to a report compiled by the National Fertilizers Ass'n.

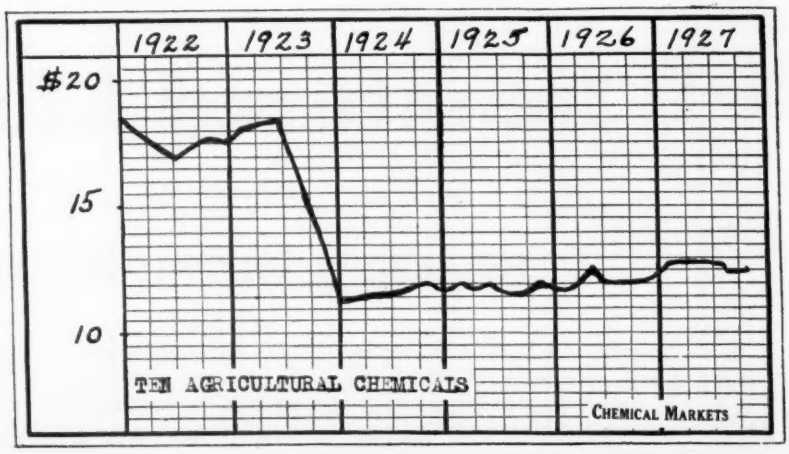
The decline in fall shipments in southern territory is interpreted by the association to indicate that a smaller acreage of fall-sown grains has been planted, and that a larger acreage has been reserved for cotton. Shipments in northern states increased slightly.

The report states that the production of superphosphate (acid phosphate) during October was 12.8 per cent greater than during October a year ago, and that the increase over September was larger than the similar upward trend last year. In view of the cotton growers' plight in 1926 the association cautions against overproduction.

Shipments to consumers and dealers during October were smaller than for the same month a year ago, and the seasonal downward trend from the previous month was slightly sharper than last year.

Northwestern Paper Co., Cloquet, Minn., has authorized plans for a new plant unit, comprising a group of one, two and three-story buildings, reported to cost over $750,000, with machinery. A portion of the expansion will be given over to pulp manufacture.

A new company, incorporated for $300,000 under the laws of Ohio and named the Michigan Fertilizer Co., has purchased a factory site on Highmont street, Lansing, Mich.



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Diphenylguanidine
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[Industrial Raw Materials]

Shellac Market Advanced: Rosins Lower Again

Shellac Market Short of Supplies While Calcutta Reports None Available Until February—Rosins Softer After Passing Quiet Week—Turpentine Furnished with Slight Activity at Close—Waxes Quiet.

Advanced
Shellac 3c to 4c lb
Declined
Rosin B,D, 5c 280 lbs
Rosin E,F,K, 15c 280 lbs
Rosin G,H, 10c 280 lbs

Current Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Page 810

There were few developments to feature the industrial raw material field this week, buying was considerably light throughout, a condition usually experienced prior to the holiday period. The outstanding event of the week was the sharp price advance in the shellac market. The situation is a peculiar one, sellers had been shading prices owing to the poor degree of interest shown by the consumers but prices suddenly stiffened and they now report that stocks are exhausted. Cables from the primary market also bear news of the total absence of stocks there and advise of no relief until February. Those possessing spot stocks or material in transit will doubtlessly advance their prices again in the near future. The rosin market again showed declines over the week, commons and mediums having furnished the more serious declines. Buying has been extremely light both locally and in the South while receipts at Savannah are moving with regularity. The producers are still operating on full schedule but will soon be forced to suspend. The termination of activities may force a slight upward movement in the market, but will not have any radical effect owing to the size of the stocks on hand. The turpentine market passed a quiet week, when a flurry of business appeared for the fulfillment of contracts. The market for tanning materials is also slow, divi-divi, valonias, wattle bark are all on a nominal basis owing to the security of supplies. Waxes are quiet as are albumens with the exception of egg, which livened somewhat during the week.

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah Ga., Dec. 5th.—Turpentine closed at 46c gal., after being stable at 44¼c@44¾c gal. through the greater part of the week. Most of the buying done was thought to be for shipments by steamers now loading, otherwise the market is in a quiet position. Receipts are still coming in rather heavily and will probably lessen in the immediate future but will greatly exceed the receipts of November and December, a year ago.

The rosin market was also slow and at the close, offerings were sold to one buyer at declines at 25c on N,M, 20c on K, and 15c on I. There will doubtlessly be a falling off of the receipts of rosin during December although favorable weather is current at the producing centers and the production may continue steadily. It is generally believed that supplies of turpentine and rosin will be shipped to the market through January and February. A survey of the local sellers reveals that most of them think that low prices will prevail for naval stores next season. Current prices are: X,WW, $10.50; WG, $9.25; N, $7.-50; M, $6.75; K, $6.60; I,H,G,F,E, D,B, $6.55.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Turpentine advanced to 46c gal. but sellers will probably acceed to lower bids. Rosin market weaker at the following prices: WW, $10.00; WG, $9.00; N, $7.50; M, $6.75; K, $6.60; I,H,G, F,E,D,B, $6.55.

Southern Industrial Lacquer Co. has been incorporated in Maryland with a capital of $50,000, to engage in the manufacture of paints, lacquers and other products. The concern will have its factory at Clarkson and Winder streets, Baltimore, with Richard E. Preece, R. E. Lee Young and William M. Travers, all of 3 East Lexington street, as incorporators.

FRENCH TURPENTINE AND ROSIN OUTPUT REDUCED

French output of turpentine and rosin this season has been considerably reduced in quantity and the trade dull, according to a report from Consul Lucien Memminger, Bordeaux.

The yield of soft gum from the maritime pine forests for the manufacture of turpentine and rosin is reported in trade circles as 15 to 20 per cent less than in 1926. The decrease is ascribed to the unusually rainy and cool summer, which both interfered with operations in the forests and caused the gum to run less freely, as well as to the lower prices which offered less inducement for intensified tapping of the trees.

The exportation of turpentine and consumption in France are said to have been smaller than last season, which, accordingly, offset to some extent the decrease in production. Total exports of rosin from France for the four months May to August, 1927, amounted to 18,617 metric tons—a gain of 314 tons as compared with shipments of the corresponding period of 1926. Turpentine exports for these four months amounted to 4.154 metric tons as compared with 6,294 in the May-August period of 1926.

Dr. A. E. Taylor, Acting Chief, Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, Washington, will be the guest of honor at the monthly luncheon of Drug and Chemical Section, N. Y. Board of Trade and Transportation, at 12:15, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 41 Park Row. Dr. Taylor will answer all questions with reference to the working of his administration.

Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. has completed arrangements with the Growers' and Producers' Exchange, Roanoke, Va., to use the latter concern's warehouse as a distributing point for insecticides. Growers' and Producers' Exchange will act as Virginia and North Carolina distributor for the company.

An explosion of 380 quarts of nitroglycerin destroyed the plant of the Independent Torpedo Co., near Jefferson, rocking buildings within a radius of more than thirty miles.

The fire was caused by an engine breaking down in a room adjoining the mixing room where the nitroglycerin was.

Best Foods Co., Chicago, plans the erection of a new two-story and basement plant, 70 x 245 ft., to cost in excess of $100,000, with machinery.

Industrial Alcohols
and
Alcohol Chemicals

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Prices Current

Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Products, Dye-and-tanstuffs, Colors and Pigments, Fillers and Sizes, Fertilizer and Insecticide Materials, Naval Stores, Fatty Oils, etc.

Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers for goods, spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Industrial chemical products sold principally on a basis of f. o. b. works are specified as such. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Resale stocks sufficient to be a factor in the market, are quoted in addition to makers' prices and are indicated as "second hands."

Oils and fats are quoted spot New York, or ex-dock. Quotations on products sold f. o. b. mills, or spot Pacific Coast are so designated.

Industrial raw materials are quoted spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-dock. Materials sold f. o. b. works or delivered at various sections of the country are so designated.

The range of prices given is not "bid and asked," but indicates quotations from different sellers, based on varying grades or quantities or both. Containers named are the original packages most commonly used in the New York market.

Chemicals

Acetaldehyde
Alcohol Ethyl

Alcohol Isopropyl
Butyl Tartrate

Acetaldehyde drs. 1c-1 wks	lb	.24	.26
ACETANILID, tech 150 lb bbls	lb	.20	.21
Acetic Anhydride 92-95% 100 lb cbys	lb	.29	.35
Acetone, CP, 700 lb drs c-1 wks	lb	...	.12
Acetone Oil drs N.Y.	gal	1 65	1.75
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb cbys	lb	.42	.45
ACID, Acetic, 28% 400 lb bbls c-1 wks	100 lb	...	3.38
Glacial bbls c-1 wks 100 lb		...	11.92
Benzoic, tech., 100 lb bbls	lb	.57	.60
Boric crys., powd., 250 lb bbls	lb	.08½	.11
Carbolic 10% 50 gal bbls		.25	.28
Chlorsulfonic, 1,500 lb bbls	lb	.15	.16
Chromotropic 300 lb bbls	lb	1.00	1.06
Citric, USP, cryst 230 lb bbls	lb	.44	.55
Cleve's' 250 lb bbls	lb	.95	.97
Cresylic, 95% dark drs NY	gal	.65	.67
97-99% pale NY	gal	.70	.72
Formic, 85% tech., 140 cbys	lb	.11	.12
Gamma, 225 lb bb's wks	lb	1.00	1.06
H 225 lb bbls wks	lb	.57	.63
Hydrobromic, 48% com'l 155 lb cbys wks	lb	.45	.48
Hydrocyanic wks cyl	lb	.80	.90
HYDROFLUORIC, 30% 400 lb bbls wks	lb	...	.06
Hydrofluosilicic, 35% 450 lb bbls wks	lb	...	.11
LACTIC, 22% dark 500 lb bbls	lb	.05½	.06
44% light bbls	lb	.13	.13½
Laurent's 250 lb bbls	lb	.52	.54
Metanilic 250 lb bbls	lb	.60	.65
Mixed, Sulfuric nitric Drums, wks	N Unit	.07¾	.08
Drums, wks	S Unit	.01	.01½
Monosulfuric F Delta 50 lb tins	lb	...	.65
MURIATIC, 20° cbys wks 100 lb		1.70	1.80
18° 120 lb cbys c-1 wks	100 lb	...	1.35
Naphthionic tech., 250 lb bbls	lb	.55	.59
N & W 250 lb bbls	lb	.95	.99
NITRIC 36° 135 lb Cbys c-1 wks	100 lb	...	5.00
40° cbys c-1 wks	100 lb	...	6.00
Oxalic, 300 lb bbls wks NY	lb	.11	.11½
Phosphoric, 50% 150 lb cbys	lb	.08	.08½
Syrupy USP, 70 lb drums &		...	.16
Picramic, 300 lb bbls	lb	...	.50
Pyrogallic tech., 200 lb bbls	lb	...	.86
Salicylic tech., 125 lb bbls	lb	.27	.32
Sulfanilic, 250 lb bbls	lb	.15	.16
SULFURIC, 66° 180 lb cbys 1c-1 wks	100 lb	1.60	1.95
1,500 lb drums wks	100 lb	...	1.20
60° 1,500 lb drums wks	100 lb	...	1.10
Oleum 20 pc 1500 lb drums 1c-1 wks	100 lb	...	1.50
Oleum 40% drs 1c-1 wks	net ton	...	42.00
Tannic, tech., 300 lb bbls	lb	.30	.40
Tartaric, USP, cryst powd 300 lb bbls	lb	.36	.37
Tobias, 250 lb bbls	lb	...	.85
ALCOHOL, Butyl Normal 50 gal drs wks c-1	lb	...	.20
Drums 1c-1 wks	lb	...	.19½
Tank cars wks	lb	...	.19
Diacetone, 50 gal drs del	gal	1.70	1.90
Ethyl USP 90 pf 50 gal bbls	gal	...	3.70
Anhydrous, drums	gal	.50	.55
Ethyl, Denatured No. 1 Complete denat 190pf 50 gal drums extra	gal	...	.52
No. 5 Complete denat 188pf 50 gal drums extra	gal	...	.50
Tank cars	gal	...	.46

Acid Acetic — Price are unchanged on a very steady market with a good demand noted for both twenty eight degree material and glacial.

Acid Cresylic — The market continues strong for both pale and dark with the former quoted at 70c@72c gal. and the latter at 65c@67c gal.

Acid Formic — Rather routine as to spot business with buyers holding off and suppliers offering at 11c@11½c lb. without creating much interest.

Acid Oxalic — Producers report a continuance of the previous sold up conditions and are quoting 11c @11½c lb. on all inquiries according to quantity.

Alcohol — Nothing has developed in the way of price movement, but producers noted a better inquiry in this market last week owing to the cold wave. The market is holding up well and business is now being consummated at an average level for the season.

Ammonia, Anhydrous — The past week has been productive of a better volume of contract business with sellers holding very firm at 13½c@ 14c lb. as to quantity. Sellers are refusing to grant concessions from these levels and have no trouble in booking contracts at these prices.

Ammonia, Aqua — Also moving in better volume for 1928 contracts this past week. Sales are being made without trouble at the schedule level of 3c@3½c lb. in drums. There is no interest in parcels for immediate shipment from stock.

Ammonium Chloride — Competition between domestic and importing factors is keen and with sales of the latter last week at $4.90 100 lbs. on the seaboard domestic sellers have been forced to lower their price to an open quotation of $4.95 100 lbs. and it seems likely that they will meet this latest shading of

ALCOHOL Isopropyl, refined	gal drs	1.00	1.25
Propyl nml, 50gal drums	lb	...	1.00
Aldehyde Ammonia, 100 gals drs	lb	.80	.82
Alpha-Naphthol crude 300 lb bbls	lb	...	.65
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls	lb	.35	.37
ALUM, Ammonia, lump, 400 lb bbls wks 1c-1	100 lb	3.25	3.30
Chrome, 500 lb cks, wks	lb	5.25	5.50
Potash, lump, 400 lb wks	100 lb	3.10	3.20
Chrome, 500 lb casks wks	100 lb	5.25	5.50
Soda Grd., 400 lb bbls wks	100 lb	...	3.75
Aluminum metal, c-1 NY	1 00 lb	...	26.00
Chloride, anhyd 275 lb drs	lb	.35	.40
Hydrate 96% light 90 lb bbls	lb	.17	.18
Stearate, 100 lb bbls	lb	.23	.24
SULFATE, Iron-free bags c-1 wks	100 lb	...	1.75
Com'l bags c-1 wks	100 lb	...	1.40
Aminoazobenzene, 110 lb kegs	lb	...	1.15
AMMONIA, anhyd, 100 lb	lb	.11	.12½
Water, 26° 800 lb drs del	lb	...	.03
Bifluoride, 300 bbls	lb	.21	.22
Carb. tech., 500 lb cases	lb	.08¾	.09
Chloride White bbls wks 100 lb.		4.90	5.10
Gray, 250 bbls wks	lb	.05¼	.05¾
Lump, 500 lb casks spot	lb	.11	.11¼
Lactate, 500 lb bbls	lb	.15	.16
Persulfate, 112 kegs	lb	.27½	.30
Phosphate Tech., powd 325 lb bbls	lb	...	.18
Sulfate, bulk c-1	100 lb	2.35	2.40
Southern points	100 lb	...	2.35
Amyl-Acetate, tech., 50 gal drs	gal	1.90	2.00
Alcohol, see Fusel Oil			
ANILINE OIL, 960 lb drums	lb	.15¼	.16¼
Anthraquinon, sub 125 lb bbls	lb	.90	1.00
Antimony metal slabs tons lots	lb	...	.11¼
Needle powd 100 lb cs	lb	.15½	.16
Oxide, 500 bbls	lb	.16¼	.17
Arsenic Red, 224 kegs cases	lb	.10½	.11
White 112 lb kegs	lb	...	.04
BARIUM Carbonate 200 lb bgs	ton	47.00	50.00
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs NY	lb	.12	.12¼
Chloride, 800 lb bbl wks	ton	55.50	58.00
Dioxide, 88% 690 lb drs	lb	.13	.13½
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls	lb	.04⅜	.04⅝
Nitrate, 700 lb csks	lb	.07½	.08
Barytes, floated 350 lb bbls wks	ton	23.00	24.00
Benzaldehyde tech. 945 lb drs wks	lb	.65	.70
BENZENE Comm. 90% 8,000 gal tks wks	gal	.21	.23
Commercially pure tks wks	gal.	.21	.23
Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb bbls	lb	.70	.74
Benzoyl Chloride 500 drs.	lb	...	1.00
BETA-NAPHTHOL 250 bbls wks	lb	...	.24
Beta-Naphthylamine tech 200 lb bbls	lb	.63	.65
Sublimed, 200 lb bbls	lb	...	1.35
Blanc Fixe, 400 lb bbls wks	ton	80.00	90.00
BLEACHING POWDER, 700 lb drs c-1 wks contract 100 lb		...	2.00
300 lb drs c 1 wks contract 100 lb		...	2.25
Blues, bronze Chinese, Milori Prussian Soluble	lb	.28	.30
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs	lb	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb bbls	lb	...	.03¼
Borax, crys., 500 lb bbls	lb	.04½	.05
Bordeaux Mixture, 16% pd.	lb	.11	.12
Paste, bbls	lb	.08	.10
Butyl Acetate normal tk drs wks	gal	...	1.55
Drums 1c-1 wks	gal	...	1.60
Secondary 50gal drums	gal	1.00	1.05
Aldehyde 50 gal drs wks	lb	.70	
Propionate drs	lb	.34	.36

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For Paint Plating & Agriculture

Copper Carbonate

Pure Precipitated in 400 lb. barrels

Makes an excellent light green paint, with good body and covering power.
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Highest Purity
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Attractive Prices

E. C. KLIPSTEIN AND SONS CO.

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Chemicals

Stearate 50gal drs.	lb.	...	.60
Tartrate drs.	lb.	.57	.60
CALCIUM Acetate 150 lb bgs c-l 100 lb.		...	3.50
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls c-l wks	lb.	.07½	.08
Carbonate, tech 100 lb bags c-l 100 lb.		1.00	1.10
CALCIUM Chloride solid 650 lb drs c-l f.o.b. wks	ton.	21.00	23.00
Flake, 375 lb drs c-l wks	ton.	...	27.00
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls c-l NY	ton.	...	52.00
CALCIUM, Phos., tech 450 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.10
CAMPHOR, Amer ref. 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.62
Jap., ref slabs 100 lb cs	lb.	.60	.63
Carbon Bisulfide 500 lb dr lc-l NY	lb.	.05½	.06
Carbon Black 100-300 lb cs lc-l NY	lb.	...	.12
Decolorizing 40 lb bags c-l	lb.	.08	.15
Carbon Dioxide, Liquid 20-25cy	lb.	...	.06
Tetrachloride, 14000 lb drs del	lb.	.07	.07½
Casein, Standard ground	lb.	.17¼	.17½
Cellulose Acetate, 50 lb kegs	lb.	...	1.40
Chalk, drop 175 lb bbls	lb.	.03	.03¾
Precip., light 250 lb bbls cwks	lb.	...	.04½
Precip., heavy 560 lb cwks	lb.	.02¼	.03½
CHLORINE, Liquid tank or multi-unit cer, contract	wks lb.	...	.04
Carlots cyl wks contract	lb.	...	.05½
lc-l cyl wks contract	lb.	.08	.09
Chlorobenzene, mono, 100 lb drs wks lc-l	lb.	...	.07
CHLOROFORM, Technical 1,000 lb drums	lb.	.20	.22
Chromium Acetate 20° sol'n 400 lb bbls	lb.	...	.05½
Fluoride, Powd., 400 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.28
Oxide, Green bbls	lb.	.34½	.35½
Chrome Green, CP	lb.	.26	.29
Comm.	lb.	.06½	.11
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.16½	.17
Clay c-l Bulk, Del.,	ton.	16.00	18.00
COPPER, metal electrolytic. 100 lb.		12.90	13.00
Carbonate 400 lb bbls	lb.	.16¾	.17¼
Chloride 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.28
Cyanide 100 lb drs	lb.	.48	.50
Oxide, red 100 lb bbls tons	lb.	.16½	.17
Sub-acetate verd 440 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.19
SULFATE, Carlots, bbls wks 100 lb.		...	5.00
Copperas bulk, crystal and sugar c-l wks	ton	13.00	14.00
Sugar, 100 lb bbls	100 lb.	1.25	1.35
Cotton Soluble 100 lb wet	lb.	.40	.42
CREAM TARTAR, USP, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.26	.27½
Creosote USP 42 lb cbys	lb.	.40	.42
Creosote Oil Natural 50gal drs	gal.	.20	.21
10-15% Tar Acid	gal.	.25	.26
25-30% Tar Acid	gal.	.28	.29
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	3.80
Diamyl Phthalate drums, wks	gal.	2.85	2.90
Dianiadine, 100 lb kegs	lb.	3.25	3.35
Dibutyl Phthalate wks	lb.	.29½	.31½
Dibutyl Tartrate, 50gal drums	lb.	.55	.65
Dichloromethane drums, wks	lb.	.23	.25
Diethylamine, 400 lb drs	lb.	...	2.15
Diethylaniline, 850 lb drs	lb.	.55	.60
Diethye Carbonate 90% drums	gal.	1.85	2.00
Diethyl Phthalate 1,000 drums	lb.	.24	.26
Deithyl Sulfate tech., 50 gal drs	lb.	.30	.35
Dimethylamine, 400 lb drs	lb.	...	2.60
Dimethylaniline 340 lb drs. wks	lb.	.30	.32
Dimethysulfate, 100 lb drs	lb.	.45	.50
Dinitrobenzene, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.15½	.16½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.15	.16
Dinitrochlorine, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.19
Dinitronaphthalene, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.32	.34
Dinitrophenol, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.31	.32
Dinitrotoluene, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.19
Dierthotolyguanidine, 275 lb bbls wks	lb.	.85	.90
Diphenylamine	lb.	.45	.47
Diphenylguanidine 100 lb bbls	lb.	.68	.72
EPSOM SALT, tech., 300 lb bbls c-l NY	100 lb.	...	1.75
Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50gal drs	gal.	...	1.10
85% Ester 110 gal drs 110 gal drs	gal.	...	.90
Benzyl Aniline, 300 lb drs	lb.	1.05	1.11
Chloride, 200 lb drs	lb.	...	.32
Lactate drums wks	gal.	...	3.50
Methyl Ketone, 50gal drs	lb.	...	.30
Oxalate drums wks	lb.	.45	.55
Ethylene-Bromide 600 lb drs	lb.	...	.70
Chlorhydrin, anhyd., 50gal drs	lb.	.75	.85
Dichloride, 50gal drs	lb.	...	.11
Glycol 50gal drums wks	lb.	.39	.40
Ethyl Ether drs., c-l	gal.	...	1.79
Ethylidenaniline	lb.	.62	.65
Feldspar bulk	ton.	20.00	25.00
FERRIC CHLORIDE tech., crys. 475 lb bbls	lb.	.07½	.09
Ferrous Chloride cryst tech 475 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.06
Fluorspar, 95% 220 lb bags ex-dock	ton.	...	25.00
FORMALDEHYDE USP, bbls 400 lb lc-l wks	lb.	.08¾	.09
Formaldehyde Aniline 100 lb drs	lb.	.39	.42
Furfural 500 lb drums	lb.	...	.17½
Fusel Oil 10% Impurities drs	gal.	...	1.35
G SALT paste 360 lb bbls	lb.	.50	.52
GLAUBER'S SALT, tech., 200 lb bgs c-l wks	100 lb.	1.05	1.10
GLYCERIN, CP, 550 lb drums	lb.	.21	.22
Dynamite, 100 dr	lb.	.16	.17
Saponification tanks	lb.	.10½	.11
Soap, Lye tanks	lb.	.09½	.10
Hexalene, 50gal drs., wks	lb.	...	.60
Hexamethylenetetramine drs.	lb.	.62	.65
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 100vol 140 lb cbys	lb.	.24	.26
IRON Chloride see Ferric or Ferrous Nitrate, kegs	lb.	.09	.10
Com'l bbls	100 lb.	2.50	3.25
Oxide, red Spanish	lb.	.02½	.03¼
English	lb.	.10	.12
Isopropyl Acetate 50gal drums	gal.	.85	.90
LEAD, Metal c-l NY	100 lb.	...	6.25
Acetate, white crystals 500 lb bbls wks	100 lb.	13.00	13.50
Arsenate, bbls., lc-l wks	lb.	.13½	.14
Nitrate, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.14
Oxide, Litharge 500 lb bbls.	lb.	...	.08¾
Oxide, red 500 lb wks	lb.	...	.09¾
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.17½	.18
White, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.09
White sulfate 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.08¼
LIME, (Salts, see Calcium Salts) Ground Stone, bags	ton.	...	4.50
Live, 325 lb bbls tons wks	100 lb.	...	1.05
Lithopone, 400 lb bbls lc-l wks	lb.	...	.06½
MAGNESITE, calcined, 500 bbls	ton.	48.00	50.00
Magnesium Carb., tech., 70 lb bags NY	lb.	.06	.06½
MAGNESIUM, Chloride, flake 575 lb drs c-l wks	ton.	...	37.00
Imp., Flake Shipt.	ton.	...	33.00
Imp., fused 900 lb bbls NY	ton.	...	31.00
Fluosilicate cryst 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.10	.10½
Oxide, USP, light 100 lb bbls	lb.	...	.42
USP, heavy 250 lb bbls.	lb.	...	.50
Stearate bbls	lb.	.23	.25
Manganese Borate, 30% 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.24
Chloride, 600 lb cwks	lb.	.08	.08½
Sulfate, 550 lb drums NY	lb.	.07	.07¼
MERCURY, metal 75 lb flask, flask		128.00	130.00
Meta-Nitro-aniline	lb.	.72	.74
Meta-Nitro-para Toluidine, 200 lb bbls.	lb.	1.70	1.80
Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.90	.94
Meta-Tolylenediamine, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.72	.74
METHANOL (Wood Alcohol) drms 95%	gal.	...	.55
97% drums, lc-l	gal.	...	.57
Pure drums, lc-l	gal.	...	.58
Synthetic drums, lc-l	gal.	...	.58
U. S. denat. grd., tanks	gal.	...	.75
Methyl Acetate drums	gal.	...	.95
Methyl Acetone, 100 gal drums	gal.	...	.85
Chloride, 90 lb cyl	gal.	.55	.60
Monethylaniline, 900 lb drs	lb.	...	1.05
Monomethyl paraminophenol sulfate 100 lb drs	lb.	3.95	4.20
NAPHTHALENE, flakes, 175 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.05
Balls, 250 lb wks	lb.	...	.06
Crushed, chipped bgs wks	lb.	...	.04½
NICKEL, Chloride, bbls kegs	lb.	.21	.24
Oxide, 100 lb kegs NY	lb.	.35	.38
Salt single 400 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08¾	.09
Double, 400 lb bbls NY	lb.	.09	.09¾
Nicotine, Free, 40% 8 lb tins cs	lb.	1.25	1.30
Nicotine Sulfate 10 lb tins	lb.	...	1.10
Nitro Cake 500 lb bbls	ton.	13.00	14.00
Nitrobenzene, Redistilled 1000 lb drs wks	lb.	.10¼	.10½
Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb bbls	lb.	...	.25
Nitrotoluene, mixed 1,000 lb drs wks	lb.	.14	.15
Orange-Mineral, 1100 lb cks. NY	lb.	.13	.13¼
Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb kegs	lb.	2.20	2.25
Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb drs	lb.	2.35	2.50
Ortho-Dichlorbenzene	1,000 lb.	.06	.07
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb drs. wks.	lb.	.32	.35
Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 lb	lb.	.85	.90
Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1,000 lb drs wks	lb.	.17	.18
Ortho Toluidine lc-l 350 lb bbls	lb.	.29	.31
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 lb bgs	lb.	1.00	1.05
Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegs	lb.	1.25	1.30
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	1.15

Barium Chloride — With importers naming $55.50@$56.00 ton for spot shipments, domestic manufacturers have accordingly reduced their ideas and while not quoting these levels, indicate that they are meeting imported competition.

Benzene — Unchanged, with suppliers naming the schedule of 23c gal. for tankcars, but admit granting concessions as low at 21c gal. The less quantity schedules are being maintained.

Benzidine Base — Quiet at present but firm in price at 70c@74c lb. without any interest other than routine business.

Bleaching Powder — In common with the other alkali products a continued improving movement is noted in bleaching powder for contract over 1928. Sellers report a maintenance of full schedule prices in all cases.

Copper Sulfate — While business has been a bit spotty over the past ten days on this market, the volume as a whole has been good and sellers are experiencing no trouble in getting the quoted price of $5.00 @$5.20 100 lbs. In one direction it is stated that contracts further ahead than February are not being booked, because of the firm condition of the market.

Dimethylaniline — Is proceeding in a routine manner with good contract deliveries and an average amount of spot business at full prices of 30c@32c lb.

Diphenylguanidine —Moving with fair rapidity into consuming channels at unchanged levels of 68c@72c lb.

Glauber Salts — Some good volume of contract business has been done for 1928, but with imported competition in New England, makers are having trouble in keeping to schedule in that section.

Glycerin — Dynamite continues weak and routine and offers are heard this week at 16c lb. Indications are that this price will be shaded at an early date. The failure of the anti-freeze business to develop because of the mild weather, has not helped the position of the imported material. The consuming demand is rather quiet at the moment.

Pure Phthalic Anhydride

Phthalic Anhydride of the highest purity has been produced by us in commercial quantities for over 9 years and this pure Phthalic Anhydride is well-known to the trade as SELDEN BRAND. Its form is the natural long needle crystal which dissolves and melts much more rapidly than in any other form.

We pack this material in new slack barrels containing 150-lb. net weight of Phthalic Anhydride and these packages are so constructed that their use for re-shipment is a well established fact among our customers.

Our service on Phthalic Anhydride is unexcelled and we are in position to make prompt shipment in carload lots.

Your inquiries will have our prompt attention and we will be pleased to furnish quotations and samples at your request.

THE SELDEN COMPANY

Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Para-Dichlorbenzene
Sodium Acetate

Chemicals

Sodium Bicarbonate
Zinc Metal

Para Dichlorobenzene, 150 lb bbls wks	lb	.17	.20
Paraldehyde 110-55 gal drs	lb	.26	.28
Para-Cymena Ref d. 110 gal drs	gal	2.25	2.50
Para-Nitroacetanilid 300 lb bbls	lb	.50	.55
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 lb bbls wks singls bbls	lb	.48	.49
Para-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb drs wks	lb	...	.32
Para-Nitro-ortho Toluidine, 300 lb bbls	lb	2.75	2.85
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls	lb	.50	.55
Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 lb bbls	lb	.92	.94
Para- Nitro Toluene, 350 lb bbls	lb	...	.30
Para-Phenylenediamine 350 lb bbls	lb	1.15	1.20
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 lb bbls	lb	.40	.41
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 lb bbls wks	lb	.20	.22
Para-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls wks	lb	.40	.42
PARIS GREEN, Arsenic Basis, 500 lb kegs	lb	.19	.20
Kegs, 100 lbs.	lb	.21	.22
PETROLATUM, green 300lb bbls	lb	.02½	.03
Phenol Small drums 250—100lb	lb	.17	.20
Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb kegs	lb	...	1.35
Phosphorus, red 110 lb cs	lb	.60	.65
Yellow 110 lb cs wks	lb	...	.32
Phosphorous-Oxychloride 175 lb cyl	lb	.35	.40
Phosphorous Sesquisulfide 100 lb cases	lb	...	.46
Phthalic, Anyhdride, 100 lb bbls wks	lb	.18	.20
Potash, Caustic, Imp., c-l, cks	lb	...	.07½
Domestic, wks	lb	...	.07⅛
POTASH SALTS, rough			
Pot. Muriate basis 80% bgs	ton	...	36.40
Pot. Sulfate, basis 90% bgs	ton	...	47.30
Pot. & Mag, Sulfate basis 48% bags	ton	...	27.00
Manure Salts basis 30% bulk	ton	...	18.75
Manure Salts basis 20% bulk	ton	...	12.40
Kainit, basis, 12.4% bulk	ton	...	9.00
Kainit, basis, 14% bulk tons 10%	ton	...	9.50
POTASSIUM Bicarb USP 320 lb bbls	lb	.09	.09½
Bichromate, crys., 725 lb csks	lb	.08¼	.08¾
Powd., 725 csks wks	lb	.12	.12½
Binoxiate, 300 lb bbls	lb	.16	.17
Bisulfate, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.30
CARBONATE, 80-85% calc. 800 lb cks	lb	.05⅝	.05¾
Chlorate cryst powd 112 lb kegs wks	lb	.08½	.09
Imp., 112 lb NY	lb	.08¼	.08½
Chloride, crys., bbls	lb	.05⅝	.05½
Chromate, kegs	lb	.27	.28
Cyanide 110 lb cases	lb	.55	.57½
Metabisulfite, 300 lb bbls	lb	.11½	.12
Oxalate, neutral, 225 bbls	lb	.16	.17
PERMANGAN, USP, crys., 500 lb & 100 lb drs wks	lb	.15¼	.15½
Prussiate red, 112 lb kegs	lb	.37½	.38
Prussiate, yellow 500 lb casks	lb	.18	.18½
Tartrate, neutral 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.51
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls	lb	...	.25
Pyridine, 50 gal drs	gal	1.50	1.75
R SALT, 250 bbls wks	lb	.45	.46
Salt, Common, see Sodium Chloride			
Salt Cake 94-96% c-l wks	ton	19.00	20.00
White 87% wks	ton	15.00	17.00
SALTPETRE, Double refined Granular, 450-500 lb bbls	lb	.06⅛	.06¼
Satin White, 500 lb bbls	lb	...	.01½
SILICA Crude, bulk, mines	ton	6.00	7.00
Refined, floated bags	ton	15.00	30.00
Air floated bags	ton	32.00	50.00
Extra, floated, bags	ton	55.00	65.00
SODA ASH, 58% light bags delivered NY 100 lb		2.14	2.29
Contract, c-l bgs wks 100 lb		...	1.32½
58% densec-l bgs wks 100 lb		...	1.32½
CAUSTIC, 76% solid drums delv'd NY 100 lb		3.76	3.91
Ground & Flake 76% drums del., NY	100 lb	4.16	4.21
Contract c-l wks	100 lb	...	3.00
SODIUM ACETATE, crys 450 lb bbls wks	lb	.04½	.05

the market. Saponification is offered at 11c lb.; soap lye 9½c@10c lb. and chemically pure 21c lb.

Mercury — Has not changed from its position of the past several weeks. Consuming demand is quite routine at the moment, and it is believed that most consumers are pretty well taken care of for the time being. This has not served to weaken the firm market which is well maintained at $128.00 flask on spot. There has been no change in the position abroad.

Meta Nitro Paratoluidine — Contracts are being closed without hesitation at prices of $1.70 lb. while a limited amount of spot business is seen at $1.80 lb.

Para-Nitroaniline — The market was devoid of development during the week and very little business was done at the current prices of 48c@49c lb. Some contracts were closed with the price of 47c lb.

Para-Toluidine —Proceeding steadily at full market prices of 40c @42c lb. Suppliers are inclined towards drawing large supplies until after the holidays.

Soda, Caustic — Contract business is of prime importance and except for a somewhat better movement throughout the week there has been no change in the position in this territory.

Tin Salts — On the higher price of tin, the salts market was again advanced last week to 17¾c lb. for bichloride, 42c lb. for crystals and 36c lb. for tetrachloride. Interest is good and the market firm.

Zinc Ammonium Chloride — At the recently reduced price of 5¾c @6½c lb., sellers are selling a fair volume though business could not be called brisk. At the above levels the market is fairly firm.

OILS AND FATS

Chinawood Oil — Spot price has remained unchanged at 15½c@15¾c lb., but tanks at the Coast for December shipment have declined ¼c lb., now being quoted at 13c@13⅛c lb. This is in sympathy with the Oriental market which has declined somewhat, although prices there are still higher than in this country.

Coconut Oil — There has been no further change since the slight decline in all grades which occurred last week. Ceylon in barrels New York is now 9½c@9¾c lb. while tank price is at 8¾c lb. Similar grades of Cochin are quoted at 10c @10½c lb. and 9½c lb. respectively.

SODIUM (Cont.) Bicarbonate 400 lb bbls NY	100 lb	...	2.41
Bichromate, 500 lb casks wks	lb	.06¼	.06¾
Bisulfite, 500 lb bbls wks	lb	...	.04
Carbonate 350 lb bbls NY	100 lb	1.30	1.35
Chloride, tech	ton	12.00	13.00
Chlorate, 112 lb kgs wks	lb	.06½	.06¾
Cyanide 96-98% 100 & 250 lb drums wks	lb	...	.20
Fluoride, 300 lb bbls wks	lb	.08¾	.09
Hypochlorate Soln 100 lb cbys	lb	...	.05
Hydrosulfite 200 lb bbls fob wks	lb	.22	.24
HYPOSULFITE, tech., pea crys 375 lb bbls., wks	100 lb	2.65	3.05
Regular crys., bbls wks	100 lb	2.40	2.65
Metanilate, 150 lb bbls	lb.	...	.45
Naphthlonate, 300 lb bbls	lb	.55	.57
Nitrate crude, 95% 200 lb bgs c-l NY	100 lb.	...	2.45
Dec. Shipment	100 lb.	...	2.45
Nitrate, 500 lb bbls spot mkrs	lb	.08	.08¼
Orthro-Chloro-Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb bbls wks	lb	.25	.27
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs	lb	.20	.23
Perborate, 275 lb bbls	lb	.21	.22
Phosphate, di-sodium tech 550 lb Bbls	100 lb	3.25	3.55
Para-Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb bbls	lb	.08	.09
Tri-sodium techc-lbbls 100 lb		...	3.90
PRUSSIATE, yellow 350 lb bbls wks	lb	.12	.12½
Pyrophosphate 100 lb kegs	lb	.13½	.14
Silicate, 40° turbid, 55 gal drums wks	100 lb	.85	1.10
40° clear drs wks 100	lb	1.20	1.45
Silicofluoride 450 lb bbls NY	lb	.04½	.05
Stannate, 100 lb drums	lb	.48½	.49
Sulfanilate 400 lb bbls	lb.	.16	.18
Sulfate Anhydrous 550 lb bbls c-l wks	lb	.02¼	.02¾
Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 lb drs lc-l wks	lb	.03½	.04
30% crys 440 lb bbls wks	lb	.02½	.02¾
Sulfite, cryst 400 lb bbls wks	lb	.03¼	.03½
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, 110 gal drs wks	gal.	.35	.40
STRONTIUM, Carbonate, 600 lb bbls wks	lb	.07¼	.07½
Nitrate, 600 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08¾	.09
SULFUR Crude, fob mines	ton	18.00	19.00
Brimstone Broken Rock 250 lb bgs c-l	100 lb	...	2.05
Roll, 1 c-l bbls NY 100 lb		2.65	2.85
Flour, Heavy bgs c-l	100 lb	...	2.50
For Dusting c-l 99½% 100 lb bags NY	100 lb	...	2.40
Flowers 100% 155 lb bbls NY c-l	100 lb	...	3.45
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs wks	lb	.05	.05½
Yellow, 700 lb drs wks	lb	.03¼	.04½
Sulfur Dioxide, 150 lb cyl	lb	.08	.08½
Extra Dry, 100 lb cyl	lb	.17	.19
Sulfuryl Chloride, 600 lb drs	lb	.65	.70
Tar Coke Oven, Tks., wks	gal	.07	.08
Tetralene, 50gal drs wks	lb	...	.20
Thiocarbanilid, 170 lb bbls	lb	.22	.24
TIN, metal Strait, NY	lb.	...	.58
Bichloride, 50% sol'n 100 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.17¾
Crystals, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.42
Oxide, 300 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.75
Tetrachloride, 100 lb drs wks	lb.	...	.36
Titanium Oxide 200 lb bbls	lb	...	.40
Pigment, bbls wks	lb	.13½	.14
Tolidine, 350 lb bbls	lb	.90	.94
Toluene, 8,000 gal tnk cars wks	gal	...	.35
110 gal drs wks	gal	...	.40
Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs wks	lb	.31	.32
Toner Lithol Red bbls	lb	.85	.90
Para Red bbls	lb	.75	.80
Toluidine	lb	1.75	1.80
Triacetin, 50gal drs wks	gal	3.60	3.90
Triphenylguanidine	lb	.69	.73
Urea Pure, 112 lb cases	lb	.18	.20
Vermilion English kegs	lb.	...	1.95
XYLENE, 10° tanks wks	gal.	...	.32
Com'l tanks wks	gal.	.30	.32
Xylidine Com'l.	lb.	...	.38
ZINC METAL, high grade slabs c-l NY	100 lb.	...	6.40
ZINC Amm Chloride, pwd 400 lb bbls	lb.	...	.05¾
Carb. tech., bbls NY	lb.	.09½	.10
Chloride, fused 600 lb drs wks	lb	...	.06
Granulated, 500 lb bbls wks	lb	.06¼	.06½
Solution 50% tnks wks	100 lb	...	3.00
Cyanide, 100 lb drs	lb.	.40	.41
Dust, 500 lb bbls c-l wks	lb.	...	.09
Oxide, Amer., bags wks	lb.	.07⅝	.07⅝
French, 300 lb bbls wks	lb.	.10⅜	.12⅝
Sulfate, 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03½	.03¾
Sulfide, 500 lb bbls	lb	.30	.32
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs	lb	.29	.30

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Solvay Tanners Soda
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Solvay Caustic Potash Liquor 45%
Solvay Sodium Nitrite
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Solvay Ammonium Bicarbonate
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Oils & Fats

Oils & Fats

Castor, No. 1, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.13	.13½
No. 3	lb.	.12½	.13
Blown, 400 lb bbls	lb.	...	.17
China Wood bbls spot NY	lb.	.15½	.15¾
Tanks, Spot NY	lb.	...	nom.
Coast tanks—Nov.	lb.	.12⅞	.13⅛
Coconut Ceylon 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.09½	.09¾
8,000 gal tanks NY	lb.	...	.08¾
Cochin, 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.10	.10½
Tanks, NY	lb.	...	.09½
Manila bbls NY	lb.	.09½	.09¾
Tanks, NY	lb.	...	.08¾
Tanks, Pacific Coast	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Edible bbls N Y	lb	.12	.12½
Cod Newfoundland, 50gal bbls	gal	.63	.64
Tanks, NY	gal	.59	.61
Cod Liver, see Cod Liver Oil under Chemicals			
Copra, bags	lb	.06	.06¼
Corn, ref. 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	...	.11½
Tanks	lb.	.11	.11½
Crude tanks mills	lb.	.09⅛	.09¼
Bbls. NY	lb.	...	.10¾
Cottonseed Crude mill	lb.	...	.09
PSY 100 bbls spot	lb.	...	.10 1/3
Dec.-Mar.	lb.	...	.10½
White, 100 bbls lots NY	lb.	...	.11½
Degras, Amer., 50gal bbls NY	lb.	.04¼	.04½
English light bbls NY	lb.	.05¼	.05½
Brown, bbls NY	lb.	.04⅝	.04¾
Greases choice white bbls NY	lb.	.10⅜	.10⅝
Yellow	lb.	...	.07¾
Brown	lb.	..	.07⅝
LARD OIL, edible prime	lb.	...	.16¼
Off prime bbls	lb.	...	.13¾
Extra bbls	lb.	...	.13
Extra No. 1 bbls	lb.	...	.12¼
LINSEED, raw c-l bbls spot	lb.	...	9.8
Five bbls raw	lb.	...	10.2
Tanks raw	lb.	...	9.0
Menhaden tanks Balt	gal	...	.46
Light pressed, bbls NY	gal	.63	.64
Yellow pressed, bbls NY	gal	.66	.67
Blown bbls NY	lb	...	.90
Extra bleached bbls NY	gal	.67	.68
Mineral Oil, white, 50 gal bbls	gal	.80	.90
Russian gal	gal	.95	1.00
Neatsfoot 20 deg. ct., bbls NY	lb.	...	.18½
Pure bbls NY	lb.	...	.16½
CP bbls NY	lb.	...	.18½
Extra bbls NY	lb.	...	.12½
Oleo Oil, No. 1 bbls NY	lb.	...	.18¼
No. 2 bbls NY	lb.	...	.16¾
No. 3 bbls NY	lb.	...	.14½
OLIVE, denatured bbls NY	gal.	...	1.40
Edible, bbls NY	gal.	1.90	2.00
Foots bbls NY	lb.	.09¾	.09⅞
Palm Lagos, 1,500 lb casks	lb	...	.08
Niger casks	lb	.07¼	.07⅝
Palm Kernel Casks	lb	.09⅛	.09¼
Peanut refined bbls NY	lb	.15	.15½
Crude, bbls NY	lb	.12	.12¼
Perilla, bbls NY	lb.	.13¼	.14
Tanks Coast	lb	...	.11¼
Poppyseed bbls NY	gal	1.70	1.75
Rapeseed bbls NY Japanese	gal.	.81	.82
English	gal.	...	nom.
Blown bbls NY	gal.	1.01	1.03
Red Oil, distilled bbls	lb.	10.00	10¼
Tanks	lb.	.09⅜	.09½
Salmon, 8,000 gal tks Coast	gal	.50	nom.
Sardine, Tanks Pac 1/3 or Coast	gal	...	.45
Sesame edible yellow bbls	lb	.12¾	.13½
White	lb.	.14	.15
Sod Oil, bbls NY	gal	...	.40
SOYA BEAN, crude tks Pac Cst.	lb.	...	.09¾
Crude, tks NY	lb.	...	nom.
Crude, bbls NY	lb.	.12¼	.12½
Refined bbls NY	lb.	...	.13¼

Spot prices on Manila in barrels and tanks are the same as those for Ceylon, while tank carlots at the Coast are quoted at 8¼c@8½c lb.

Cottonseed Oil — Steadier conditions existed in this market on Monday last. Crude oil was quoted at 9c lb. and PSY at 10.30c lb. Futures average 10.5c lb.

Lard Oil — All grades have declined ¼c@½c lb. Edible prime is now quoted at 16¼c lb., off prime at 13¾c lb., extra at 13c lb., and extra No. 1 at 12¼c lb.

Linseed Oil — After a trial of approximately half a year it has been decided to return to the old differential of 0.4c between the spot price on five barrels and that on carload lots. The expected benefit to the jobber of the raise to a 0.6c differential failed to materialize so it has been decided to return to the old 0.4c basis. Raw oil in tanks is now quoted at 9c lb., in barrels, carload lots at 9.8c lb. while the five-barrel price is now 10.2c. lb.

Neatsfoot Oil — All grades have declined ¼c lb. CP and twenty-degree cold pressed are now 18½c lb., pure 16½c and extra 12½c lb.

Oleo Oil — Here, too, there has been a ¼c lb. decline. No. 1 is now quoted at 18¼c lb., No. 2 at 16¾c lb. and No. 3 at 14½c lb.

Olive Oil — Denatured oil has declined to $1.40 gal. due to the impending new crop. Edible oil and foots are unchanged at $1.90 @$2.00 gal. and 9¾c@9⅞c lb. respectively.

Palm Oil — No changes are reported in a firm market. Lagos is quoted at 8c lb. and Niger at 7¼c @7⅜c.

Rapeseed Oil — There has been a slight decline in Japanese and blown, the former being quoted 81c @82c gal. and the latter at $1.01@ $1.03 gal. English is nominal.

Stearine Oleo — Has declined ¼c lb. now being quoted at 10¾c lb.

INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS

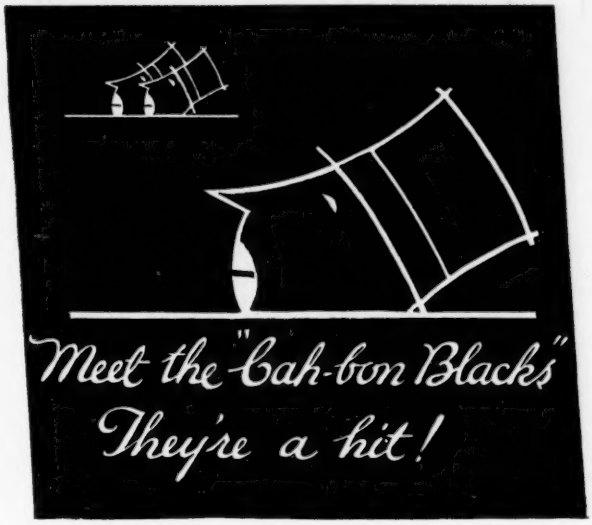
Albumen — Shows a bit more life this week in the demand for egg albumen as prices remain at 82c@85c lb. for edible and 80c@83c lb. for technical. Blood albumen is quiet and featureless at unchanged prices of 45c@50c lb. Vegetable is moving well on contract but spot business is lacking.

Bees Wax — Also featured with a better demand this week, consequently strengthening the price which had been none too firm at 56c@58c lb. The advance in the

Sperm 38° ct., blchd, bbls NY	gal	.84	.85
45° cold test blchd bbls NY	gal.	.79	.80
STEARIC ACID			
Double pressed, bgs dist.	lb	.11¼	.11½
Double pressed, bgs saponi⅛ed	lb	.11⅛	.12
Carlots	lb.	...	.11
Triple pressed bgs dist	lb.	.13¼	.13½
Carlots	lb	...	.13
Stearine Oleo bbls	lb.	...	.10¾
Tallow edible tierces	lb.	...	.11½
City, Extra loose	lb.	...	.08⅞
Tallow Oil, acidless tks NY	lb.	...	.11
Bbls c-l NY	lb.	...	.12
Whale, nat winter bbls NY	gal	.76	.78
Blchd, winter bbls NY	gal	.78	.80
Extra blchd bbls NY	gal	.80	.82
Turkey Red, Oil, single bbls	lb	.11	.12
Double	lb	.14	.16

Industrial Raw Materials

Albumen, egg edible	lb.	...	.82
Tech., 100 lb drs	lb.	...	.80
Blood, 225 bbls	lb	.45	.55
Vegetable edible	lb.	.60	.65
Technical	lb	.50	.55
Annatto, fine	lb.	.41	.48
Archil., double 600 bbls	lb.	...	.12
Triple, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.14	.15
Con, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.16	.18
Asbestine c-1 wks	ton	...	14.75
Bees Wax, white cases	lb.	.56	.58
Yellow, refined cases	lb.	.42	.43
Crude, bags	lb.	.37	.38
Blood dried fob NY	unit	...	5.00
Chicago	unit	...	5.00
S Am Shipment	unit	5.10	5.25
one Raw, Chicago	ton	29.00	30.00
Bone Meal, 3 & 50 imp	ton	32.00	37.00
Bone Ash 100 lb kegs	lb	.06	.07
Black 200 lb bbls	lb	...	.08¼
Candelilla Wax, bags	lb	.27	.28
Carnauba Wax Flor bags	lb	.50	nom.
No. 1 Yellow, bags	lb.	.59	.60
No. 2, regular bags	lb.	.55	.56
No. 2, N. Country bags	lb.	.36	.38
CHARCOAL			
Hardwood, lump, bulk wks	bu	.18	.19
Wood, powd., 100 lb bbls	lb	.04	.05
Willow, powd. 100 lb wks bbls	lb	.06	.06¼
Chestnut clarified 25% tks wks	lb	.02	.02¼
Bbls, wks	lb.	...	.02½
Powd., 60% 100lb bags wks	lb.	...	.044/5
Decolorized bags wks	lb.	.05½	.06
Cudbear, English	lb	.16	.17
Cutch Rangoon, 100 lb bales	lb.	...	.18½
Borneo solid 100 lb bales	lb.	.06	.07
Cyanamide, bulk, c-l wks Amm unit		...	1.67½
Dextrin, white corn 140 lb bags			
c-1	100 lb	...	3.72
Canary	100 lb	...	3.77
Potato, white 220 lb bags 1c-1	lb	...	.08½
Yellow, 220 lb bags	lb	...	.08½
Tapioca, 200 bags 1c 1	lb	.08	.08¼
Divi Divi Extrat	lb	.04	nom.
Pods, bags ship	ton	...	nom.
Egg Yolk, 200 lb cs	lb.	.76	.77
Ester Gums Dark, 280 lb bbls	lb.	.13¾	.14
Light 280 bbls	lb.	.14	.14¼
Fish Scrap, dried wks	unit	...	nom.
Acid Bulk 7 & 3½ Deliv			
Norfolk & Balt basis	unit	...	nom.
Flavine Lemon 55 lb cs	lb	1.10	1.15
Orange 70lb cs	lb.	1.10	1.15
Fossil Flour	lb	.02½	.04
Fustic, solid 50 lb boxes	lb	.20	.23
Crystals, 100 boxes	lb	.20	.22
Liquid 51° 600 lb bbls	lb	.09	.10
Fustic, sticks	ton	30.00	32.00
Chips	lb	.04	.05
Gall extract	lb.	.20	.21
Gambier 25% liq., 450 lb bbls	lb	.12	14
Common 200 lb cases	lb.	.08	.09
Singapore, cubes, 150 lb bags	lb.	.11	.12
Gelatin Technical 100 lb cs	lb	.45	.50
bags c-1 NY	100 lb	3.14	3.24
Glucose (Grape Sugar) dry 70°			
80° bags c-1NY	100 lb	3.24	3.34
Tanners' Spcl 100 bgs	100 lb	...	3.14
GLUE, pure white bbls	lb	.22	.26
Medium white, bbls	lb	.20	.24



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Whiting

GUM, Accroides, Red, coarse and fine, 140-150 lb bags	lb.	.03¾	.04½
Powdered, 150 lb bgs	lb	.06	.06½
Accroides, Yel. 150-200 lb bgs	lb	.18	.20
Animi (Zanzibar) Bean and pea 250 lb cases	lb.	.35	.40
Glassy, 250 lb cases	lb.	.50	.55
Asphaltum, Baradoes, Manjak 200 lb bags	lb	.09	.12
Egyptian, 200 lb cases	lb	.15	.17
Gilsonite selects 150 lb bgs	ton	55.00	60.00
Benzoin, Sumatra, Tech., 120 lb cases	lb.	.33	.35
Copal, Congo, 112 lb bags Water White,	lb	.35	.36
Light Amber,	lb	.12½	.14
Dark Amber,	lb	.08¾	.09
Clean Opaque	lb	.14	.15
Copal, East Indian 224 lb cases 180 lb bags— Pale, E. I. Bold	lb	.17	.17½
Pale, E. I. Chip	lb	.07½	.08
180 lb bags— Copal, Manila, 180-190 lb Baskets— Pale Bold, Loba A,	lb	.16	.16½
Pale Bold, Nubs, Loba B.	lb	.15	.15½
Pale, Bold, Loba C	lb	.13	.13½
Pale Nubs, P. N.	lb	.12	.12½
Pale Bold, 224 lb cases	lb	.16	.18
Copal, Pontinak, 24 lb cases— Pale, Bold genuine No. 1	lb	.25	.25½
Pale, genuinine spot chips	lb	.13	.14¼
Damar Batavia standard 136 lb cases	lb.	.23	.23½
Batavia E Seeds 136 lb cs	lb.	.17	.17½
Batavia F Splinters 136 lb Cases and bags	lb	.14	.14½
Batavia, Dust, 160 lb bags	lb	.10½	.11½
Singapore No. 1 224 lb cs	lb.	.30	.30½
Singapore No. 2, 224 lb cs.	lb.	.20	.21
Singapore No. 3, 180 lb bags	lb	.14	.15
Elemi, No. 1, 80-85 lb cs.	lb.	.13½	.16
No. 2, 80-85 lb cases	lb.	.13	.13½
No. 3, 80-85 lb cases	lb.	.12	.13
Kauri No. 1, 224-226 lb cs.	lb.	.50	.57
No. 2, fair pale 224-226 lb cases	lb.	.35	.38
Bush Chips 224-226 lb cases	lb.	.38	.40
Pale Chips 224-226 lb cases	lb	.24½	26
Brown Chips 180-200 lb bgs	lb	.10	.12
Sandarac Prime quality 220 lb bags and 300lb casks	lb.	.26	.27
Graphite crude 220 lb bags	ton	15.00	35.00
Flake, 500 lb bbls	lb	.05	.09
HEMATINE, Paste, 500lb bbls	lb.	...	.11
Crystals, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.17	.20
Hemlock, 25% 600 lb bbls wks.	lb	.03½	.03¾
Bark	ton	...	16.00
Hypernic, 51° 600 lb bbls	lb	.12	.15
Indigo Madras bbls	lb	1.28	1.30
20% paste drums	lb	.14	.15
Solid powd	lb	.07½	.08
Japan Wax 224 lb cs	lb.	.18½	.19
KIESELGUHR, 95 lb bgs NY.	ton	60.00	70.00
Larch 25% 600 lb bbls wks	lb	.03¾	.04
Powd. 100 lb bags wks	lb	.08	.09
Logwood 51° 600 lb bbls	lb	.08¼	.08½
Lower grades	lb	.07½	.08
Solid, 50 lb boxes	lb.	...	.12½
LOGWOOD sticks	ton	26.00	27.00
Chips 150 lb bags	lb	.03	.03½
Madder, Dutch	lb	...	.30
Marble Flour bulk	ton	10.00	12.00
Mangrove Bark, African	ton	39.00	40.00
Mangrove 55% 400 lb bbls	lb	.03½	nom.
Montan Wax, crude bags	lb	.06½	.07
Bleached bags	lb	.24	.27
Myrobalans 25% liquid bbls	lb.	.04¼	.04½
50% solid 50 lb boxes	lb	.08	.08½
Myrobalans, bags, J1	ton	...	45.00
R2	ton	34.00	35.00
J2	ton	36.00	37.00
Nitrogenous Material bulk	unit	...	3.35
NUTGALLS, Chinese, bags	lb	.17	.18
Aleppy bags	lb	.25	nom.
Powd. bags	lb	.22	.24
Oak bark, whole	ton	20.00	23.00
Ground	ton	45.00	50.00
Oak, tanks wks	lb	...	.03½
23-25% liq. 00 lb bbls wks	lb	.04	.04½

price of yellow is holding well and is believed to have caused a sympathetic movement between it and the price of white.

Blood — The market held soundly over the week as more sales were registered at $5.00 unit in both New York and Chicago. European consumers continue to pay high prices and are using a good portion of South American supplies now ranging from $5.10@$5.25.

Bone Meal — Foreign supplies are being held at $32.00 ton and underselling domestic material at $37.-00. The news of the entry of German operators into the producing field is not believed to have any immediate effect on the price, doubtlessly, lower prices will be the eventual result of the increased competition.

Carnauba Wax — The higher grades remain strong and in lively demand, with the price of No. 1 yellow firm at 59c@60c lb. although spot supplies are plentiful.

Divi-Divi — No changes have taken place in the market, trading is at a standstill owing to the lack of supplies and prices are nominal.

Gums, Varnish — The entire line fails to display any particular signs of life and prices are unchanged.

Japan Wax — The recent advances were well held and caused a stimulation in activity. Buyers had been inactive owing to the softness of the market but business is better on the 18½c@19c lb. basis.

Paraffin — Prices in the New York market are unchanged but the Pennsylvania refiners lowered their prices ⅛c lb. this week, indicating a similar change to follow in the local market.

Rosins — Current local prices are: B, $8.20; D,E,F, $8.45; G,H, $8.45@$8.55; I,K, $8.55; M, $8.70; N, $9.35; WG, $11.00; WW, $12.10.

Shellac — Sharp advances were the features of the week's market. On the new basis, T. N. is priced at 53c@54c lb., superfine 57c@58c lbs., garnet 53c@54c lb. and bone dry 60c@62c lb. This move reflects conditions in the primary market which report that stocks are exhausted and will remain so until February. The spot market is without supplies and much higher prices are expected.

Tankage — The New York price moved up with sales at $5.10@10c unit. This is the highest price for tankage since the war and it appears firm owing to the heavy activity among stock feeders who are using increasing quantities.

Osage Orange 51 deg. liquid	lb.	.07	.07½
Powd. 100 lb bags	lb.	.14½	.15
Crystals	lb.	.16	.17
Paracouarone, 230 lb drums	lb.	.12	.15
Paraffinn, ref'd 200 lb drums	lb.	.12	.15
Paraffin, ref'd 200 lb cs slabs 123-127 deg. M.P.	lb.	.06½	.06¾
128-132 deg. M.P.	lb.	.07½	.07¾
135-137 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08	.08½
138-140 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08¾	.10
Phosphate Acid, 16% Bulk wks	ton	...	9.00
Phosphate Rock, f.o.b., mines Florida Pebble 68%	ton	3.00	3.15
Florida Pebble 70%	ton	3.50	3.65
Florida Pebble 72%	ton	4.00	4.15
Florida Pebble, basis 75-74%	ton	...	5.00
Florida Pebble, 75%	ton	...	5.75
Florida Pebble, basis 77-76%	ton	...	6.25
Tenessee, 72%	ton	...	5.00
Pine Oil, stm., dist, bbls	gal.	...	.70
Destructive dist.	lb.	.63	.64
Prime	bbl.	8.00	10.60
Plaster Paris, tech., 250 lb bbls	bbl.	...	3.30
Pumice Stone, lump 250 lb bbls	lb.	.04½	.06
Lump, bags	lb.	.04	.05
Powdered, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.02½	.03
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks.	lb.	.03	.03½
450 lb bbls c-l	lb.	.03½	.04
35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls	lb.	.04	.05
Solid 63% 100 lb balescif	lb.	.05	.05½
Clarified, 64% bales	lb.	...	.05
Quercitron, 51 deg. 450 lb bbls	lb.	.05½	.06
Solid, 100lb boxes	lb.	.10	.13
Quercitron, bark, rough	ton	...	14.00
Ground	ton	34.00	35.00

Rosins (Solid in 600 lb bbls gross for net)

B	8.20	I	8.55
D	8.45	K	8.55
E	8.45	M	8.70
F	8.55	N	9.30
G	8.55	WG	11.00
H	8.55	WW	12.10

(Sold in 600 lb bbls net, quotations based on a unit of 280 lb)

Rosin Oil first run 50 gal bbls.	gal	...	.57
Second run bbls	gal.	...	.62
Rotten Stone lump imp bbls	lb.	.07	.08
Lump selected, bbls.	lb.	.09	.12
Powdered, bbls	lb.	.02	.05
Domestic bags mines	lb.	24.00	30.00
Sage Flour 150 lb bags	lb.	.04½	.05
Shellac, T. N., bags	lb.	.53	.54
Superfine bags	lb.	.57	.58
Garnet, bags	lb.	.53	.54
Bone dry, bbls	lb.	.60	.62
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks, wks	lb.	.01	.01½
bbls	lb.	...	.01¾
Powd, 50% 100 lb bags wks	lb.	.02	.02¼
Starch, rice, 200 lb	bbls.	.09½	.10
Com Powd. 140 bgs. c-l	100 lb.	...	3.07
Pearl, 140 lb bags	100 lb.	...	2.97
Potato domestic, 200 lb bgsc-l	lb.	.06	.06½
Imported bags duty paid	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Wheat, dom., thick bags	lb.	.06½	.07
Thin, bags	lb.	.09½	.10
Sol. Potato	lb.	.08	.08½
Sumac, extract, liq 450lb bbls	lb.	.05½	.06
Stainless, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.11	.11½
Sumac, Sicily leaves 100 lb bags	ton	130.00	nom.
Ground shipment	ton	...	72.00
Virginia, 150 lb bags	ton	55.00	60.00
TALC, Italian 220 lb bags NY	ton	40.00	50.00
Refined, white bags	ton	50.00	55.00
French, 220 lb bgs NY	ton	30.00	35.00
Refined, white bags	ton	38.00	45.00
Dom., crude 100 lb bags NY	ton	12.00	15.00
Refined 100 lb bags NY	ton	16.00	18.00
Tankage, ground NY	unit	5.00 &	.10
High grade fob. Chicago	unit	3.85 &	.10
So. Am. cif.	unit	5.00 &	.10
Tapioca Flour, high grade bgs.	lb	.04½	.05
Medium grade, bgs	lb	.03¾	.04
Tar, Kiln-burnt	bbl	...	13.50
Retort bbls	bbl.	13.50	15.50
Tripoli, 500 lb. bbls	100 lb.	2.50	3.00
Turpentine Spiritsbbls	gal.	...	.56
Wood steam Dist. bbls	gal.	.46	.47
Valonia Cups 30-31% tan	ton	...	nom
Beard, 42% ton bags	ton	...	nom
Mixture bark bags	ton	...	nom
Wattle Bark, bgs	ton	59.00	60.00
Extract 55% dble bgs ex-dock	lb	...	.05¾
Whiting 200 lb bags c-l wks	100 lb	...	1.25
Alba bags NY c-l	ton	...	13.00
Gilders, bags NY c-l	100 lb	...	1.35

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IMPORTS AT NEW YORK
Nov 29 to Dec 5

ACIDS—Acetylsalicylic, 1 ck., Winthrop Chemical Co., Rotterdam; **Boric,** 150 cks Pacific Coast Borax Co., Leghorn; **Citric,** 10 brls., Superfos Co., Messina; **Cresylic,** 19 drs., Tar Acid Ref Corp., Liverpool; **Stearic,** 188 bgs., Mandell & Co., Antwerp; 152 bgs., Smith & Nichols Co., Rotterdam; **Tartaric,** 200 cks., W. Neuburg, Rotterdam; 105 brls., W. Neuburg, Rotterdam

ALBUMEN—Blood, 1 ck., J. Morningstar Co., Hamburg

ALCOHOL—Denatured, 309 brls., C. Esteva, San Juan; 400 drs., C. Esteva, Arecibo

AMMONIUM SALTS—Chloride, 10 cs Solvay Sales Corp., Liverpool; **Nitrate,** 102 cks., R W Greeff & Co., Oslo; 102 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; **Sulfocyanide,** 5 kegs, order, Manchester

ANTIMONY—Oxide, 250 kegs, Wah Chang Trdg Corp., Hankow; **Metal,** 250 cs., Wah Chang Trdg Corp., Hankow; **Regulus,** 250 cs., W R Grace & Co., Shanghai; **Sulfide,** 379 bgs., Duncan Fox & Co., Chile

BARK—Wattle, 1744 bgs., Tannin Corp., Durban; 1144 bls., Hammond Carpenter Co., Durban; 936 bls., Tannin Corp., East London

BARIUM—Nitrate, 80 cks., Monmouth Chem Corp., Rotterdam

BLANC FIXE—168 cks., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg

BLACK OXIDE—90 brls., African Metals Corp., Antwerp

BONE BLACK—6 cks., J A McNulty Co., Liverpool

CAMPHOR—Synthetic, 215 cs., D I Du-Pont de Nemours Co., Rotterdam

CASEIN—500 bgs., T M Duche & Sons, Buenos Aires; 250 bgs., Bank of London & So America, Buenos Aires

CHALK—64 bgs., Lo Curto & Funk, Southampton; 1164 bgs., National City Bank, Antwerp; 500 tons, Taintor Trdg Co., Southampton; 450 bgs., order, Antwerp; 500 bgs., Stanley Doggett Inc., Antwerp

CHEMICALS—15 cs., Merck & Co., Gothenburg; 34 cks., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg; 19 drs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; 25 drs., Pfaltz & Bauer,. Hamburg; 2 pgs., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg; 25 cks., 20 bgs., Davies Nitrate Co., Rotterdam; 30 cks., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 5 drs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam; 50 cks., 5 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 185 cks., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg; 38 brls., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; **Products,** 14 cks Geigy Co., Havre; 19 cks., Carbic Colors Chemical Co., Havre

COLORS—3 brls., 3 cs., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg; 1 cse., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp Hamburg; 9 cks., 1 cse., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 1 ck., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Hamburg; 3 cks., J. Campbell & Co., Antwerp; 1 brl., Fidelity Trust Co., Antwerp; 4 brls., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Antwerp; 3 cks., Fidelity Trust Co., Antwerp; 11 drs., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Antwerp; 40 cks., Wishnick Tumpeer Chem Co., Rotterdam; 17 cks., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Rotterdam; 1 ck., Organic Products Co., Rotterdam; 3 cks., H. Heymann, Rotterdam; 80 cks., C J Osborn Co., Rotterdam; 315 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 1 cse., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 67 cks., Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre; 54 cks Ciba Co., Inc., Havre; 52 cs., Ciba Inc., Havre; 12 cks., Prescott & Co., Havre; **Bronze Powder,** 19 cs., Baer Bros., Hamburg; 8 cs., A. C. Rempert & Co., Hamburg; 13 cs., Illinois Bronze Powder Co Hamburg; **Earth,** 10 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Hamburg; 38 cks., C J Osborn Co., Rotterdam

DEXTRINE—300 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Copenhagen; 50 bs., C B Chrystal Co., Copenhagen; 100 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Rotterdam

EARTH—Sienna, 250 bgs Reichard Coulston Inc., Leghorn; 25 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Leghorn; 10 brls., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Leghorn; 15 brls., F L Kraemer & Co., Leghorn; 10 brls., Wishnick Tumpeer Inc., Leghorn

EPSOM SALTS—750 brls., Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp., Hamburg

EXTRACTS—Quebracho, 7186 bgs., Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires

FIBRE CELLULOSE ACETATE—90 sks., Celluloid Corp., Liverpool

FLUORSPOR—10 bls., M. L. Van Norden, Shanghai

FULLERS EARTH—270 bgs., L A Salomon & Bros., London

GALLNUTS—186 bags, Zinsser & Co., Shanghai

GELATINE—54 cs., Eastman Kodak Co., Rotterdam; 20 brls., V Houlberg, Rotterdam; 40 brls., Isaacs & Co., Bordeaux

GLAUBER SALTS—200 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 125 brls., Monmouth Chemical Corp., Hamburg

GLUE—695 bags, 10 cks., C B Richard & Co., Hamburg; 41 cks., 27 cs., W. Miller, Antwerp; 220 bgs., G H Hemmel, Hull; 80 bgs., Madison Glue Co., Liverpool; 50 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Liverpool; 300 bgs., W E Miller, Havre; 305 bgs., W. Neumann, Havre

GLYCERINE—36 drs., Armour Soap Wks Havana; 7 drs., Schelling & Co., Havana 10 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp; 20 drs., Heidelbach Ickelheimer & Co., Rotterdam; 20 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; 20 cks., H J Baker & Bro., Hamburg

GUMS—7 cs., G. Abondin, Marseilles; **Copal,** 160 bgs., Capital Nat Bank, Antwerp; 162 cs., France Campbell & Darling, Canton; 18 bgs., Grace Nat Bank, Antwerp; 700 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; **Damar,** 50 cs., S. Winterbourne, Singapore; **Elemi** 134 cs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Canton; 150 cs., Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Canton; 12 cs., France Campbell & Darling, Canton; **Tragacanth,** 3 cs., S. B. Penick & Co., London

HOPS—15 bls., Sonnenschein Hop Co Antwerp

IRON—Chloride, 45 cks., Th. Goldschmidt Co., Hamburg; **Oxide,** 40 cks., J Lee Smith & Co., Hull; 20 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Liverpol; 40 cks., J Lee Smith & Co., Liverpool; 200 brls., Smith Chemical & Color Co., Malaga; 25 brls., C. J. Osborn & Co., Malaga; 100 brls., C. J. Osborn & Co., Malaga; 167 brls., C. K. Williams & Co., Malaga; 120 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Malaga; 100 brls E M & F Waldo, Malaga; 160 brls., J Lee & Co., Malaga

JUICE—Lime, 4 brls., Merck & Co., Acapulco

LIMESTONE—2800 bgs., Pickford Colonial Inc., Antwerp

LITHOPONE—15 cks., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Rotterdam; 10 cks, Seaboard Nat Bank, Rotterdam

LUPULIN—10 cs., O. Seidenberg, Hamburg

MAGNESIA—Calcined, 40 cs., Schofeld Donald Co., Liverpool

MAGNESITE—380 brls., Speiden Whitfield Co., Rotterdam; 2831 bgs., 945 brls Brown Bros & Co., Rotterdam

MANGANESE SILICO—75 cs., De Courcy Browne, Genoa; 85 cs De Courcy Browne Rotterdam

OCHRE—20 cks., C. B. Chrystal Marseilles; 200 cks., J Lee Smith & Co., Marseilles; 50 cks., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Marseilles; 40 cks., Wishnick Tumpeer Inc., Marseilles; 123 cks., Hummel & Robinson, Marseiles; 223 cks., J Lee Smith & Co., Marseilels; 72 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 20 bgs., Hummel & Robinson, Malaga

OILS—Cod, 50 brls., Atlas Refining Co., Hull; 300 brls., R. Badcock Co., Hull; 600 brls., order, Copenhagen; **Codliver,** 100 brls. C. L. Huisking Inc., Copenhagen; 26 brls., E. M. Javitz Co., Copenhagen; 312 brls., Mead Johnson & Co., St. Johns; 50 brls., Kachurin Drug Co., Hamburg; **Linseed,** 60 brls., W Mc Donagh & Sons, Rotterdam; **Olive,** 100 cs., P. Pastene & Co., Genoa; 175 cs., J. Petrocelli & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., T. Maranzini & Co., Genoa; 250 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Malaga; 100 drs., Rhode Island Hospital & Trust Co., Malaga; 190 cs., La Montagne Inc., Southampton; 150 cs., Banca Comm Italiano, Marseilles; 100 cs., B. Bendin, Genoa; 100 cs., Olinella Giannusa & Rao, Genoa; 200 cs., G. Rossano & Bros., Genoa; 150 cs., order, Leghorn; 425 cs., J P Smith & Co., Marseilles; 100 cs., Marine Ambrola, Genoa; 100 cs., Sclafani Bros., Genoa; 300 cs., A Lombardo & Co., Genoa; 250 cs., A. B. Labate, Genoa; **Palm,** 158 cks W & A Leaman Co., Liverpool; 80 cs D. Bacon, Liverpol; 230 tons, J Bibby & Sons, Liverpool; 500 drs., D. Bacon, Liverpool; 77 cks., order, Liverpool; 786 bgs., Niger Co., Hull; **Peanut,** 50 brls., Van Camp Products Co., Marseilles; **Sesame,** 50 brls., Van Camp Products Co., Marseilles; 5 cs., J A Shashaty, Alexandretta; 54 cs., Lamanna Azema & Farman; Marseilles; 253 drs., order, Copenhagen; **Wood,** 300 tons, G. Werner Smith Hankow; 315 tons, L C Gillespie Co., Hankow

OZOKERITE—126 bgs., J. Dick, Hamburg

PAPAIN—5 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Port Swettenham

PARIS WHITE—300 bgs., Taintor Trdg Co., Hull

PARALDEHYDE—20 cs., Lo Curto & Funk Hamburg

PHENYLDIMETHYL PYROSSLON— 50 cks., Winthorp Chem Co., Rotterdam

PHOSPHOR—Sesquisulfur, 30 cs., Bradley & Baker, Antwerp

PLASTER—1050 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hamburg; 101 bgs., W H Revis, Hull

POTATO STARCH—75 bgs., Bernhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 150 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Innis Speiden Co., Rotterdam; 250 bgs., order, Rotterdam

POTASSIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 44 cks., Parsons & Petit, Hamburg; **Caustic,** 25 cs., Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Hamburg; Gothenburg; 11 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Gothenburg; 79 cs., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Gothenburg; **Chlorate,** 2000 cks., Uniform Chem Products Corp., Hamburg; **Muriate,** 1250 bgs., N Y Potash Export My., Antwerp; 3300 bgs., N Y Potash Export My., Hamburg

PUMICE STONE—Lump, 10,095 bgs., Heinrich & Pearsall, Canneto Lipari; **Powder,** 403 bgs., C B Chrystal Canneto Lipari; 801 bgs., 50 bgs., 8 cks., 2 cs., M A Doet Canneto Lipari; 1024 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels Canneto Lipari; 960 bgs., Heinrich & Pearsall Canneto Lipari

QUICKSILVER—200 flasks, C L Huisking, Alicante; 300 flasks, H W Peabody Co., Alicante; 300 flasks, C L Huisking, Alicante; 600 flasks, Soc General Del Mercurio, Alicante; 300 bottles, International Ore's Mineral Co., Alicante

ROSIN—130 cks., Eastman Kodak Co., Bordeaux

SALT—672 bgs., W A Hazard Co., Liverpool

SHELLAC—55 bgs., 5 cs., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg

SILVER—Sulfide, 110 cs., Watson Geach & Co., Antofagasta

SODIUM SALTS—Caustic, 5 cs., Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Gothenburg; **Cyanide,** 20 Ocs., C. Hardy Inc., Havre; **Dibasic,** 210 cks., Rhodia Chem Co., Rotterdam; **Nitrate,** 458 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 5769 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Antofagasta; 6966 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Iquique; **Uranate,** 47 brls African Metals Corp., Antwerp

SOLUBLE STARCH—100 bgs., C B Richard & Co., Copenhagen

SPONGES—145 bls., Greek American Sponge Co., Havana; 20 bls., Gulf & West Indies Co., Havana; 23 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana

STARCH—Powder, 10 cks., J Morningstar Co., Rotterdam; **Wheat,** 50 bgs., J. Morningstar Co., Rotterdam

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TALC—500 bgs., Whittaker Clarke & Daniels, Bordeaux; 400 bgs., Moore & Munger, Bordeaux
TARTAR—256 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Liverpool; 230 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Leghorn; 45 bgs., W R Grace & Co., San Antonio; 260 bgs., Royal Distributing Co, Buenos Aires; 286 bgs, Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin, Marseilles; 280 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Marseilles; 300 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—4 brls., Kentler Bros., Antwerp
WAX—Bees, 5 bgs., A. Ricart Co., Santo Domingo City; 100 bgs., A. Ricart Co., Rio Grande Du Sol; 38 bgs., D. Steengrafe Sao Francisco Du Sol; 23 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Alexandria; 120 bgs., order, Rio Grande Du Sol; **Carnauba,** 24 bgs., Duncan Hood Co., Ceara; 184 bgs., C W Jacob & Allison, Ceara; 150 bgs., J. Munroe & Co., Ceara; 111 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Ceara; 112 bgs C. W. Jacon & Allison, Ceara; 15 bgs., Grace Nat Bank, Ceara; 1164 bgs., Nat City Bank, Parnahyba; **Montan,** 600 bgs Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg; **Montan Pitch,** 600 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
WINE DREGS—60 bgs., Parsons & Petit Bordeaux
WOODFLOUR—750 bgs., B L Soberski, Oslo; 500 bgs., H J Baker & Bro., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Speiden Whitfield Co., Rotterdam; 400 bgs., A. Kramer Co., Rotterdam; 400 bgs., State Chemical Co., Rotterdam
ZINC—Ammonium Chloride, 35 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; **Oxide,** 40 brls Philipp Bros., Antwerp; 100 brls., A. Klipstein & Co., Marseilles; 20 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 50 brls., Innis Speiden Co., Antwerp

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA
Nov 23 to 30

ACIDS—Nitric, 36 drums, order, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM—Muriate, 304 casks, order, Rotterdam
BLOOD—Dried, 352 bags, Swift & Co Montevideo; 571 bags, South Jersey Tanners Exchange Montevideo; 801 bags, Swift & Co, Rosario
BONE MEAL—2505 bags, Brown Bros. & Co., Rosario
BONES—285 bags, order, Liverpool; 500,000 Kilos, Phila-Girard Nat Bank, Buenos Ayres; 397 bags, Swift & Co., Rosario
BRONZE POWDER— 6 cases, H. Kahn & Co., Bremen; 3 cases, Keer-Maurer Co., Bremen
CHALK—Block, 3050 tons, order, Calais
CHEMICALS—114 casks, order, Rotterdam; 154 carboys, order, Rotterdam; 50 casks, order, Rotterdam
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—6 casks, Newbert Color Co., Manchester
FLUORSPAR—1 lot, order, Bremen
FUSTIANS—42 bds., Equitable Trust Co., Rotterdam
GUMS—Hashab, 20 bags, Duchi & Son, Port Sudan
GYPSUM—500 bags, order, Bremen; 525 bags, order, Bremen; 16 casks, Wm. J. Jones & Co., Manchester
LINSEED—114,589 bags, order, Rosario; 9,179 bags, order, Buenos Ayres
MAGNESITE—Calcined, 975 bags E J Lavino & Co., London
MANURE SALT—158,000 kilos, order, Bremen
NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER—1,793 bags order, Hamburg
ORES—Bauxite, 726,000 kilos, Bank of America, Rotterdam
PEAT MULL—1405 bales, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
POTASH SALTS—Caustic, 56 drums, order, Hamburg; **Muriate,** 3750 bags, order, Bremen; 2,450 bags, order, Hamburg; **Sulfite,** 500 bags, order, Bremen
QUEBRACHO—Extract, 520 bags, International Prods. Co. Buenos Ayres
SODIUM SALTS—Fluosilicate, 50 bbls order, Antwerp; **Sulfide,** 214 drums, order, Rotterdam
TANKAGE—3,095 bags, H J Baker & Bro Buenos Ayres

IMPORTS AT BOSTON
Nov 19 to 26

ACID—Formic, 80 cbys Order, Hamburg
AMMONIUM—Bifloride, 25 cks., Order, Hamburg
ANILINE COLORS—3kgs., Dyestuffs Corp of America, Liverpool
EPSOM SALTS—100 cks., R & W Chemical Co., Hamburg

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EXPORTS AT NEW YORK

ACIDS—Acetic, 1 cse., Nov 2, Maracaibo; 2 carboys, Nov 4, Rio de Janeiro; **Acetysalicylic,** 2 cs., Nov 3, Pto Colombia; **Citric,** 1 cse., Nov 9, Vera Cruz; 20 kgs Oct., 21, Pto Colombia; **Glacial Acetic,** 30 cts., Nov 9, Vera Cruz; **Phosphate,** 3 bbls Nov 9, Tampico; **Sulfuric,** 5 carboys Nov 2, Maracaibo; 5 cs., Nov 10, Santo Domingo; **Tartaric,** 80 kgs., Nov 9, Vera Cruz
ALUMINUM POWDER—100 cs., Nov 4, Barcelona
ANHYDROUS TETRACHLORIDE—1 dr., Nov 4 Buenos Aires
AMMONIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 3 cs., Nov 9, Vera Cruz
BENZOL—24 drs., Nov 15, Buenos Aires
BLUE VITRIOL—8 cs., Nov 9, Progreso
CALCIUM—Arsenate, 22 drs., Nov 4, Buenos Aires; **Carbide,** 100 drs., Nov 10, Santo Domingo; 20 cs., Nov 9, Vera Cruz; 250 drs., Nov 2, Maracaibo; 50 drs., Nov 9, Progreso; 25 drs., Nov 9, Vera Cruz; 400 drs., Nov 18, La Guaira; **Hypoclorite,** 10 kgs., Nov 2, La Guaira
CARBON—Bisulfide, 2 cs., Nov 9, Vera Cruz; 5 drs., Nov 10, Monte Cristi; **Black** 6 cs., Oct 25, Barcelona; 10 cs., Nov 9, Hongkong
CASTOR POMACE—2000 bgs Oct 27, Bermuda
CHLORINE—19 cs., Nov 9, Tampico
CHLOROFORM—1 cse., Nov 9, Vera Cruz
CLAY—400 bgs., Nov 9, Vera Cruz; 221 bbls., Nov 21, Manchester; 26 cs., Nov 4, Liverpool; 120 bgs Nov 12, Port Natal; 596 bgs., Nov 11 Liverpool; 134 bbls. Nov 9, Kobe
COCHINEAL—15 sks., Nov 4, Liverpool;
COLORS—36 drs., Oct 21, Buenos Aires; 23 bbls., Oct 29, Antwerp; 25 drs., Nov 9, Hongkong
EARTH—8 pgs., Nov 9 Progreso
COPPER—Sulfate, 1 bbl., Nov 9, Vera Cruz
CYANIDE—Crude, 1700 drs., Nov 9, Vera Cruz; 600 drs., Nov 9, Tampico; 207 drs., Nov 9, Tampico
DYESTUFF—41 drs. Nov 4, Buenos Aires; 9 drs., Nov 4, Santos; 14 drs., Nov 9, Shanghai; 177 drs, Nov 9, Shanghai; 527 pgs., Nov 9, Kobe; 3 drs., Nov 18 La Guaira
EXTRACT—Logwood, 40 cks., Oct 29, Antwerp; 140 cks., Nov 11, Antwerp; **Resinuous,** 14 drs., Nov 4, Buenos Aires; **Tanning,** 15 bls., Nov 4, Barcelona; 20 bls., Nov 4, Montevideo
FERRIC CHLORIDE—3 carboys, Nov 9, Vera Cruz
FERTILIZER—430 bgs., Nov 2, San Juan
GLAUBER SALT—10 kgs., Nov 2, La Guaira; 15 kgs., Nov 4, Buenos Aires
GLYCERIN—1 cse., Nov 9, Vera Cruz
GRAPHITE—1 kg., Nov 9, Progreso; 8 bbls Nov 2, Gothenburg; 24 bbls., Nov 4, London; 7 bbls., Oct 28, Liverpool; 60 cs., Oct 28, Bombay
INDIGO PASTE—617 cs., 683 drs., Nov 9, Shanghai
INSECT POWDER—10 cs., Nov 2, La Guaira
LINSEED OILCAKE—1345 bgs., Nov 4, Liverpool; 635 bgs., Oct 28, London
METHYL—Chloride, 10 cyls., Oct 21, Buenos Aires; 2 cyls., Nov 2, Maracaibo; **Salicylate,** 1 dr., Nov 4, Buenos Aires
NAPTHALENE FLAKES—5 bbls., Nov 9, Vera Cruz
NULOMOLINE—3 bbls Nov 12, East London
OILS—Cassia, 11 cs., Nov 4, Rotterdam; **Coconut,** 78 drs., Nov 9, Progreso; 25 drs Oct, 21, Pto Colombia; **Linseed,** 66 drs., Nov 9, Progreso; 10 drs., Nov 3, Buenaventura; **Mirbane,** 1 cse., Nov 3, Guayaquil; 36 cs., Nov 4, Rio de Janeiro; 41 cs Oct 21, Rio de Janeiro; **Palm,** 10 drs Nov 3, Buenaventura; **Tanning,** 30 drs., Nov 9, Vera Cruz
POTASSIUM SALTS—Bichromate, 6 cks., Oct 28, Manchester; **Carbonate,** 1 bbl., Nov 10, Pto Plata; 5 bbls., Nov 9, Vera Cruz; **Chlorate,** 160 cks., Oct 21, Rio de Janeiro; 50 cs., Nov 4, Rio de Janeiro; 90 cs., Nov 4, Rio de Janeiro; **Nitrate,** 8 kgs., Nov 2, Maracaibo
ROSIN—3 drs., Nov 11, Liverpool; 4 bbls Oct 21, Pto Colombia; 3 bbls., Nov 9, Vera Cruz; 10 bbls., 20 bgs., Nov 3, Guayaquil; 10 bbls., Nov 3, Panama; 20 bbls., Nov 18, Pto Cabello; 5 bbls., Nov 10 Pto Plata
SALTPETRE—6 kgs Nov 3, Buenaventura
SHELLAC—5 bbls., Nov 9, Tampico; 3 cs Nov 3, Buenaventura
SODIUM SALTS—Ash, 224 bgs., Nov 9, Vera Cruz; **Bicarbonate,** 10 cs., Nov 2, Curacao; 6 bbls., Nov 19, Jamaica; 400 kgs., Nov 9, Manila; 25 kgs., Nov 10, Santo Domingo; 5 kgs., Oct 21, Santo Domingo; 10 kgs., Nov 9, Hongkong; **Carbonate,** 5 kgs., Oct 21, Sanchez; **Caustic,** 9 drs., Nov 3, Panama; 320 drs., Nov 4, Buenos Aires; 1500 cs., Oct 31, Santos; 100 drs., Nov 9, Tampico; 10 drs., Nov 3, Buenaventura; 3 cs., Nov 2, Maracaibo; 96 drs., Nov 15, Rosario; **Citrate,** 1 cse, Nov 9, Tampico; **Nitrate,** 14 tc., Nov 4, Santos; **Silicate,** 2 drs., Oct 28, Manchester; 8 cs., Nov 3, Pto Bolivar; 2 drs., Nov 3, Panama; 4 drs., Nov 10, Pto Piata; **Sulfate,** 5 kgs., Oct 21, Sanchez; 1 dr., Nov 9, Vera Cruz; **Sulfite,** 2 cs., Nov 4, Rio de Janeiro
TALC—16 bgs., Nov 9, Vera Cruz; 10 cs., Nov 4, Montevideo; 75 cs., Nov 15, Rosario
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—5 kgs., Nov 9, Vera Cruz; 1 bbl., Nov 2, La Guaira; 20 bls., Nov 9, Progreso
WAX—38 bgs., Nov 21, Manchester; **Carnauba,** 55 bgs., Nov 14, Genoa
WITCH HAZEL—3 bbls., Nov 14, Genoa
ZINC—Oxide, 160 bbls., Oct 21, Liverpool; 40 bbls., Nov 21, Manchester; 400 bbls., Nov 4, Liverpool; 20 bbls., Nov 4, Liverpool; 200 bbls., Nov 22, Bristol; 10 cks, Nov 9, Tampico; 450 bbls., Nov 3, Copenhagen; 400 bbls., Nov 15, Genoa; 40 bbls Nov 15, Marseilles

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GLAUBER SALTS—125 bbls., Brown Bros & Co., Hamburg
OXIDE—Iron, 5 cks E M & F Waldo, Liverpool
POTASH—25 cks A. Klipstein &Co., Hamburg; 63 bbls., R & H Chemical Co., Hamburg; **Caustic,** 100 drs., 34 drs., order, Hamburg; **Chlorate,** 500 bbls order, Hamburg
SODIUM—Flouride, 10 cks., order, Hamburg; **Sulfate,** 32 drs, F Rudloff, Hamburg
ZINC—White, 23 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO
Nov 19 to 26

BONEMEAL—2396 bags, Anglo & London Paris National Bank, Calcutta; 2240 bags, Bank of California, N. A. Calcutta; 2000 bags, order, Calcutta
CHALK—1000 bags, S. L. Jones & Co., Antwerp; 433 bags, order, Antwerp; 2000 bags, Grace National Bank, Havre
COPRA—998 tons, American Linseed Co. of California, Cebu
GUM—Copal, 41 bags, order, Antwerp; **Damar,** 120 cases, Atkins, Kroll & Co., Hongkong
KAPOC—75 bales, order, Samarang; 195 bales, order, Sourabaya; 100 bales, H. W. Peabody, Hongkong; 63 bales, Wells Fargo Bank, Hongkong
OIL—Palm, 255 tons, order, Batawan; **Peanut,** 150 cases, Yuen Hing, Shanghai; 15 tanks, order, Bordeaux
POTASH—Alum, 100 crates, Philadelphia Quartz Co., Kobe
SILVERSAND—1950 tons, Du Val Moore & Co., Antwerp; 1050 tons, order, Antwerp
TAPIOCA—502 bags, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Hongkong
TAR—Pine, 30 drums, Pacific National Bank, Gothenburg
TARTAR—1500 bags, American Cream Tartar Co., Bordeaux
UMBER—25 casks, L. H. Butcher Co., Manchester
WAX—Paraffin, 3108 bgs., Shell Co.,Balikpapas

(Continued on Page 820)

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Application date appears with each patent.

UNITED STATES PATENTS
Issued Nov. 22, 1927

1,649,816.—Asphalt Mixer. B. E. Earle, Danville, Iill. Dec. 16, 1926.

1,649,821.—Powdered Butter Coloring from dye and flour. A. F. Files, Maumee, O. May 21, 1923.

1,649,822.—Filter Press Cloth. F. R. Furbish, New York, assignor, The Filter Sack Manufacturing Co., Cleveland. July 19, 1926.

1,649,833.—Oxidation Product of Acenaphthene. H. F. Lewis, Buffalo, assignor, National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York. Jan. 24, 1921.

1,649,839.—Rotary Drying Apparatus. H. A. Marston, Sutton, England. July 22, 1927.

1,649,901.—Making Nitric Acid, and apparatus. A. Hough, Summit, N. J., assignor, The Duriron Co., New York. Mar. 27, 1925.

1,650,054.—Hypochlorite Composition. M. C. Taylor, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor, The Mathieson Alkali Works Inc., New York Aug. 14, 1926.

1,650,071.—Water Paint. D. Isenberg, Miami, Fla. Jan. 30, 1926.

1,650,088.—Colloid Mill. L. A. Molin, New York. Dec. 17, 1925.

1,650,090.—Azo Dyes. W. Neelmeier, Leverkusen and T. Nocken, Wiesdorf, Germany, assignor, Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., New York, May 7, 1926.

1,650,098.—Oil Tank. H. M. Sheer, Quincy, Ill., assignor, H. M. Sheer Co. Nov. 17, 1923.

1,650,106.—Sodium Hydrosulphide and Valuable By-products from barium sulphide. E. B. Alvord, assignor, Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Feb. 8, 1926.

1,650,109.—Phenol-Methylene Resin. H. L. Bender, Bloomfield, N. J., assignor, Bakelite Corp., New York, Nov. 10, 1926.

1,650,122.—Vacuum Pan. A. Graentzdoerffer, Medgeburg, Germany. Dec. 30, 1926.

1,650,124.—Stable Mixtures Yielding Salts of Halogensulphamides. H. Guenzler, and G. Wesenberg, Elberfeld, Germany, assignor, Winthrop Chemical Co., New York. Sept. 8, 1925.

1,650,133.—Abrasive Cement. H. O. Keay, Grandmere, Quebec, Canada, assignor, Laurentide Co., Ltd., Aug. 11, 1925.

1,650,139.—Vat Dyestuff of the Isatine Oxythionaphthene Group. C. Krauhs, Leverkusen, Germany, assignor, Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., New York. Jan. 5, 1926.

1,650,158.—Splitting off Sulpho Groups from Anthroquinonesulphonic Acid Derivatives. R. E. Schmidt, Elberfeld, Germany, assignor, Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Aug. 3, 1926.

1,650,169.—Oil Distilling Apparatus. G. W. Wallace, San Francisco, and H. K. Ihrig, Berkeley, Calif., said Ihrig assignor to said Wallace. Sept. 17, 1923.

1,650,186.—Ammonium Nitrate Explosive. H. H. Champney, Kenvil, N. J., assignor, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington. May 8, 1925.

1,650,244.—Hydrated Sodium Carbonate. C. Lundstrom and G. N. Terziev, Syracuse, assignors, Solvay Process Co., Solvay, N. Y. Oct. 7, 1926.

1,650,274.—Triethanolamine for wood preserving purposes. A. M. Howard, Pittsburgh, assignor, The Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland. Nov. 30, 1926.

1,650,358.—Producing a Gas of Uniform Sulphur Dioxide Content. H. Howard, assignor, Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland. Aug. 28, 1924.

1,650,390.—Ferrocyanides from Crude Calcium Cyanides with the aid of ferrous sulphide. J. M. Rugh, Elizabeth, N. J., assignor, American Cyanamid Co., New York. Oct. 30, 1923.

1,650,434.—Continuous Filter A. C. Daman, Denver. July 11, 1925.

1,650,514.—Oil Dehydrator, to destroy oil emulsions. B. Hildebrand, Long Beach, Calif. Aug. 2, 1925.

1,650,519.—Cracking Hydrocarbons. E. W. Isom, Winnetka, Ill., assignor, Sinclair Refining Co., Chicago. Jan. 28, 1922.

1,650,531.—Dessication of Molten Metal Chlorides. W. Moschel and P. Siedler, Griesheim, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie, A. G., Frankfurt. Feb. 11, 1926.

BRITISH PATENTS
Issued Oct. 19, 1927

276,372.—Azo Dyes. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Aug. 22, 1927.

276,381.—Separating Gaseous Mixtures by Liquefaction. M. Frankl, Augsberg, Germany. Feb. 18, 1926.

276,383.—Methylene Chloride Liquid for fire-extinguishing and other purposes. E. R. Brodton, R. H. Hollis and H. A. Miner, Philadelphia. Feb. 22, 1926.

276,393.—Treating Ammoniacal Liquors in presence of solvent oils. S. M. Shadbolt and Chemical Engineering & Wilton's Patent Furnace Co., Westminster. Dec. 1, 1926.

276,400-1.—Making Colloidal Dispersions. W. H. Whatmough, London. Apr. 22, 1926.

276,408.—Hydroarylaminoanthrquinones. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. May 13, 1926.

276,417.—Phenolic Resin Coating Compositions. Bakelite Corp., New York. May 20, 1926.

276,427.—Removing Unsaturated Compounds from Cracked Oils by means of ferric chloride. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. May 26, 1926.

276,435.—Rubber Vulcanziation Accelerators. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. May 28, 1926.

276,450.—Substantive Dye Processes and Disazo Dyes. British Dyestuffs Corp., J. Baddiley, P. Chorley and C. Butler, Manchester. June 4, 1926.

276,475.—Machines for Concentrating or Solidifying Liquids, Pastes etc. G. H. Warburton, Batley, Yorkshire. July 5, 1926.

276,518.—Artificial Resins from Cyclic Ketones. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Oct. 4, 1926.

276,532.—Cracking Hydrocarbons. J. F. P. de La Riboisiere, New York. Nov. 12, 1926.

276,542.—Hardening Casein, by means of formaldehyde in presence of an alcohol Societe Industrielle de Matieres Plastiques, Paris. Dec. 1, 1926.

276,543.—Bituminous Emulsions. Mineral A. G. Brig, Brig. Switzerland. Dec. 3, 1926.

276,571.—Hydrogenated Naphthylamines. Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basle, Switzerland. Feb. 24, 1927.

276,594.—Conical Mills for Producing Colloids. R. Lister et Cie., and F. V. Lister, Paris. Apr. 22, 1927.

276,617.—Butyric Acid and Homologues. Societe de Brevets Etrangers Lefranc et Cie., Paris. Feb. 11, 1927.

276,626.—Regenerating Waste Rubber, Syndicat Franco-Neerlandais, Paris. June 16, 1927.

276,627.—Drying Resinous Products, etc. M. G. Shephard, Waterbury, Conn., assignor, Naugatuck Chemical Co., Naugatuck, Conn. June 20, 1927.

276,637.—Ozone Generator. Siemens & Halske A. G., Berlin, Germany. July 15, 1927.

276,643.—Metallic Paints containing lead powder. Subox A. G. Electrochemische Fabrik Metall-und Huttenprodukte, Zurich, assignor, Zaehner & Schiess & Co., St. Gallen, Switzerland. Aug. 2, 1927.

276,645.—Saponaceous Cleansing Compositions. E. McNair, Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand. Aug 4, 1927.

276,658.—Separating Wax from Mineral Oils by centrifuging. Aktiebolaget Separator Nobel, Stockholm. Aug. 13, 1927.

276,659.—Tower Process for Sulphuric Acid. H. Petersen, Berlin. Aug. 15, 1927.

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Issued Oct. 27, 1927.

448,121.—Increasing the Transmission of Heat in Heat Exchangers Provided with Horizontal or Vertical Tubes. W. Vogelbusch, Duesseldorf, Germany. Nov. 5, 1924.

448,189.—Crystallizing Salts. Kali Industrie A. G., Kassel, Germany. Dec. 4, 1924.

448,346.—Deaerating Apparatus Especially for Filters J. Cuenoud, Lutry, Switzerland. Nov. 11, 1924.

448,380.—Porcelain Packing for Absorption Apparatus, etc. J. Tausz, Karlsruhe. Aug. 5, 1925.

448,196.—Producing Pressure, Suction in Gases, Air and Vapors. Firma E. Theisen Muenchen. Jan. 27, 1926.

448,291.—Recovery of Volatile Solvents. R. Oertel, Hannover, April 29 1924.

448,197.—Stirring Apparatus. Elektrotechnische Werksteatten Witten Boernecke & Borchart, Witten, Ruhr. Oct. 8, 1924.

448,255.—Aparatus for Mixing Liquids. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Germany. Aug. 30, 1924.

448,034.—Electrical gas Purifiers. Siemens Schuckertwerke G.m.b.H., Berlin-Siemenstadt. May 7, 1925.

448,035.—Activated Charcoal Metallbank und Metallurgische Gesellschaft A. G., Frankfurt. Aug. 21, 1924.

448,198.—Alkali Cyanides. N. V. Nederlandsche Mijinbouw en Handel Maatschappij Amsterdam. Aug. 31, 1922.

448,199.—Separating Barium Chloride from Solutions. Rhenania Kunheim Verein Chemischer Fabriken A. G., Berlin. Oct. 10, 1924.

448,036.—Synthesis of Iron Carbonyl. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Dec. 4, 1924.

448,200.—Drying Ammonia and Carbon Dioxide Containing Gases, particularly for obtaining urea. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Feb. 3, 1925.

448,201.—Insoluble Condensation Products From Urea. F. Pollak, Wien. Aug. 6, 1922.

448,427.—Artificial Resins from Acetaldehyde. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Aug. 5, 1924.

448,347.—Protecting Sensitive Substances Against Atmospheric Oxidation by means of phenol and substances containing phenolic groups. C. Moureu and C. Dufraisse, Paris. June 19, 1921.

448,419.—Separating Alcohols and Phenols from Mixtures, by means of boric anhydride. Firma A. Deppe Soehne, Hamburg and Dr. O. Zeitschel, Hamburg. Dec. 14, 1924.

448,348.—Continuous Production of Concentrated Acetate Liquors from Acetic Acid Containing Vapors from Wood Distillation Retorts. Verein fuer Chemische Industrie A. G., Frankfurt. Feb. 16, 1926.

448,256.—Granular Dustfree Calcium Nitrate. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab, Oslo, Norway. Dec. 31, 1926.

448,141.—Chromium Compounds of Orthooxyazo Dyestuffs. Gesellschaft fuer Chemische Industrie in Basle, Basle. May 30, 1925.

448,262.—Vat Dyes of the Benzanthrone Series. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Oct. 21, 1924.

448,286.—Vat Dyes of the Anthraquinone Series. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Apr. 1, 1924.

448,142.—Lithopone. N. J. Zinc Co., New York. Sept. 3, 1921.

448,249.—Binding Agent for Mineral, Chemical and Lime Colors. O. Bratke, Berlin and O. Hesse, Berlin-Mariendorf. Dec. 30, 1924.

448,352.—High Quality Resins, particularly copals, etc. by treatment with organic solvents. Dr. A. A. Schrieber and R. G. Israel, Berlin. Jan. 21, 1926.

448,297.—Lacquers that Remain Clear. Chemische Fabriken Dr. K. Albert, G.m.b. H., Amoeneburg. Germany. June 11, 1925.

448,371.—Insecticide containing carbon disulphide. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Mar. 10, 1925.

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Issued Oct. 6, 1927.

631,565.—Ammonia. Societe Anonyme Omnium des Industries Chimiques. June 15, 1926.

631,634.—Extracting Iodine from Iodide Solutions. A. Hollard. June 24, 1926.

631,719.—Ethyl Sulphuric Acid. Compagnie de Bethune. June 24, 1926.

631,648.—Cotton Colors from Stilbene,

SOAP AND GLYCERINE MANUFACTURE

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Fabrique de Produits Chimiques ci-devant Sandoz. Dec. 16, 1926.
613,725.—Rotary Furnaces for Making Lead Oxides. Societe Gamichon Carette & Cie June 25, 1926.
631,742.—New Enamels of Barium and Strontium Compounds Bases. Migeot Freres et Arnould. June 24, 1926.
631,787.—Varnishes. M. A. V. C. Ville. July 2, 1926.
631,838.—Diazo Compounds. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Mar. 30, 1927.
631,516.—Soap Flakes. Maschinenfabrik Elite A. G. Mar. 28, 1927.
631,530.—Water Purifier. F. Schmidt. Mar. 28, 1927.
631,577.—Liquid Purifier-Separator. J. Schafer. June 15, 1926.
631,586.—Cleaning Device for Filters. Societe Anonyme des Nouvelles Inventions Mechaniques et Electroques. June 16, 1926.
631,624.—Continuous Rectification of Alcohols Societe des Establissements Barbet. June 22, 1926
631,663.—Preventing Abnormal Cooling of Liquid Oxygen Bath in Lower Part of Liquid Air Liquificators and Rectifiers A. Messer. Feb. 26, 1927.
631,704.—Perforated Pipes for Supporting Filtering Surfaces. Societe H. Chabal et Cie. Mar. 29, 1927.
631,594.—Impregnating Wood, process and apparatus. P. E. Erckmann. June 18, 1926.
631,645.—Composition of Matter adaptable to making one-piece articles. Realization des Bervets Francais Amouroux et Cie. Uov. 16, 1926.
631,831.—Artificial Casein Compositions. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Mar. 30, 1927.

The bi-annual meeting of German fertilizer interests was held in the Prussian Agricultural Ministry on October 14, but it was not attended by representatives of the Nitrogen Syndicate nor of the Deutsche Superphosphat-Industrie G. m. b. H., reports Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty, Berlin. Dr. Ramm, presiding, traced connection between Kohle-Verwertungs-A. G., Essen, intending to lay gas pipe-lines, Kohle-Veredlungs A. G., to hydrogenate coal, and Gewerkschaft Mont-Cenis, Sodingen, to further production of synthetic ammonia by utilizing coke-oven gas hydrogen. All are interested in this supply of hydrogen, sufficient being available in Ruhr coke plant operation to fix two million tons of primary nitrogen.

For the quarter ending September 30, 1927, exports of turpentine from Durango, Mexico, to the United States were 25,608 gals. valued at $12,306, according to Consul David J. D. Myers, Durango. The selling price was below the cost of production. The entire production of rosin was sold in the domestic market at good prices which will enable the three producing firms to continue in business.

The quantity of Yacca gum exported from Adelaide, Australia, during the three months ending September 30, 1927, totalled 521,080 pounds valued at $10,929, reports Consul Henry H. Balch, Adelaide.

Paul O. Abbe, president, Paul O. Abbe, Inc., Little Falls, N. J., has been elected president of the Singac Trust Co., Singac, N. J.

GERMANY HAS NEW BLASTING PROCESS

A new process for blasting is in use in Germany, which is said to be less dangerous than the processes for "black" powder, ammonia-nitrate explosive, and dynamite. The new method utilizes carbon primer cartridge soaked with liquid air, which are sunk in holes in the rock 70 centimeters deep and exploded by means of the usual fuse. Both the cartridges and the liquid air are not dangerous when transported or handled separately. Since the liquid oxygen evaporates, the blasting must take place within 15 minutes. After 40 minutes, the liquid oxygen having completely evaporated, the cartridge can be transported or removed, as in the case of a fuse missing fire, without danger. Special fuses must be used, which resist the low temperature, but they are said not to be more expensive than others. Electric fuses can also be applied. The savings as compared with other explosives are said to be about 30 per cent, not counting the lower transport.

Curtailment of naval stores production during 1928 is being advocated by the "Naval Stores Review," Savannah. Overproduction during 1927 is blamed for the prevailing low prices and leading naval stores factors are advocating a drastic reduction in operations during the coming year in an effort to bring a return to more normal prices.

Herbert L. Kayton, vice-president, Carson Naval Stores Co.; J. M. Blain, manager, Savannah branch, Flynn Harris, Bullard Co.; J. K. Rozier, secretary-treasurer, Pace-Lewis Co.; and Col. A. Gordon Cassels, Cassels Co.; are among those who are favorably inclined towards some limitation of production.

The Silver Jubilee Banquet and Annual Christmas party of Chicago Drug and Chemical Ass'n. will be held Tuesday, Dec. 20, at the Furniture Mart, Chicago. Dr. C. H. Searle is Chairman of the Banquet Committee and Dr. A. W. Hobart is handling the seating arrangements. In view of the Silver Jubilee meeting the committee has announced that the entertainment will surpass that of any previous Christmas Party.

Construction of a new chemical plant for the utilization of the waste gases of the metallurgical plant and coking ovens at Kerch, Russia, has been started, according to Economic Life, Moscow. This plant will produce 18 various products, such as benzol, tar and others.

VON WEINBERG ON THE I. G.

Undervaluing the efforts of other countries and seeking to attain for Germany a position of monopoly would prove very injurious to the chemical industry of that country, according to an address made by Geheimrat von Weinberg, prominent in the I. G., at the fiftieth anniversary of the Association for the Promotion of Interests of the German Chemical Industry. He went on to say that amalgamation schemes had led to similar combinations in other countries and now steps were being made to form international connections, but that it was a mistaken idea to speak of a "World Trust" in this connection.

In enumerating the important chemical processes, he mentioned the Haber-Bosch process for ammonia from nitrogen and hydrogen; new methods for obtaining nitrates; synthetic production of hydrocyannic acid and the higher alcohols; a protected high-pressure contact process for the primary materials for synthetic rubber and gutta-percha; progress in securing proteins from carbohydrates with yeast and ammonium salts. Synthetic production now being obtained by the I. G. included, according to Dr. von Weinberg, acetic acid, from charcoal and lime; artificial camphor and artificial glycerin; artificial resins, shellac, horn leather and other materials.

According to Estonian press reports, the more important Estonian manufactuers of matches have founded a company with 400 million Estonian marks share-capital and have submitted to the government the statutes of the new company for confirmation, reports Commercial Attache C. J. Mayer, Riga, Latvia.

The new company intends to acquire all the Estonian match factories, so as to have monopoly rights for the production and sale of matches. It is proposed that a special committee composed of both representatives of the company and of government institutions should fix the price for matches.

Swedish Match Syndicate has bought up all match factories of Lithuania, according to reports. Prices ranged from $85,000 to $130,000 a factory. It is believed that the syndicate will close all of these factories except one at Kovno, as it is not interested in increasing production.

Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, has published a booklet "The Unjust Assessment of Income Taxes as Applied to Corporations", containing the report of the Voluntary Committee on Tax Cooperation.

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(Continued from Page 814)

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE
Nov 25 to Dec 1

BARYTES—1,000 bags, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co New York, Boschdijk, Rotterdam 250 bags, F H Shallus Co., Boschdijk, Rotterdam

BONE—Flour, 560 bags, 56,586 lbs., to order, Yselhaven, Antwerp; **Meal,** 503 bales F H Shallus Co., Boschdijk, Rotterdam

CHEMICALS—30 casks, 18,927 lbs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., West Arrow, Rotterdam; 1,000 bags, Paul Uhlich, Boschdijk, Rotterdam

CHROME ALUM—210 casks, John S. Connor, Boschdijk, Rotterdam; **Ore,** 2,200 tons, Cottman Co., Unicoi, Bombay

FLUOR-SPAR—1,108,800 lbs., F H Shallus Co., West Arrow, Rotterdam

IRON—Ore, 20,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Amerikaland, Cruz Grande; 11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Firmore, Daiquiri, 6,750 tons Bethlehem Steel Corp Grelstone, Honayine; 528 tons, F H Shallus Co., West Arrow, Rotterdam; 20,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Lebore, Cruz Grande; **Oxide,** 10 cks., E M & F Waldo, Bavarian, Liverpool

LEUNASALPETRE—908 bags, 199,760 lbs., Cottman Co., West Arrow, Rotterdam; 3,630 bags, 798,600 lbs., Synthetic Nitrogenous Products Co., Wect Arrow, Rotterdam

MANGANESE ORE—1,200 tons, Carnegie Steel Co., City of Benares, Calcutta; 1,500 tons, Carnegie Steel Co, Cormliebank, Calcutta; 7,700 tons, Cottman Co., Corvus, Rio de Janeiro

NITRATE OF SODA—205 bags, R. W. Greeff & Co., Texas, Oslo

POTASH—Kainit, 358,600 lbs., Rukert Bros Yselhaven, Antwerp; 709,280 lbs., N V Potash Export My., Yselhaven, Antwerp; **Manure Salt,** 20%, 1,609,740 lbs., Rukert Bros., Lselhaven, Antwerp; **20%,** 897,600 lbs., N V Potash Export My., Yselhaven, Antwerp; **20%,** 3,344,000 lbs., N V Potash Export My., Yselhaven, Antwerp; **Muriate, 50%,** 2,200,000 lbs Rukert Bros., Yselhaven, Antwerp; **50%,** 477 bags, 95,198 lbs., N V Potash Export My., Yselhaven, **55%,** 1,000 bags, 199,580 lbs., Rukert Bros., Yselhaven, Antwerp; **55%,** 328,240 lbs., N V Potash Export My., Yselhaven, Antwerp

POTATO STARCH—250 bags, Stein Hall & Co., Inc Boschdijk, Rotterdam

STEARIC ACID—20 bales, Rukert Bros., Boschdijk, Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS
Nov 25 to Dec 2 1927

BAUXITE—2132 tons, Republic Mining Co., Georgetown

BONEMEAL—165 sacks, order, Bremen

GUM—Chicle, 2326 bales, Chicle Development Co., Conzumil; 410 bales Wm. Wrigley Co., Belize

KAINIT—250 bags, order, Hamburg

LIME—Chlorinated, 150 cases, order, Manchester

MOLASSES—1,300,000 gals. American Molasses Co., Antilla; 637,000 gals Kentucky Alcohol Co., Sanua; 902,947 gals. Old Time Molasses Co., Mantanza; 1,500,216 Dunbar Molasses Co., H. Kitts

OIL—Olive, 5 cases, order, Barcelona

POTASH—Muriate, 2600 sacks, order, Antwerp

SALT—300 bags, order, Liverpool

SPONGES—15 bales, order, Havana

Piedmont Print Works, Inc., Taylors, S. C., recently organized, has plans maturing for a new textile dye and print mill on local site, to cost $750,000, with machinery. Facilities will be provided for about 300 employees.

Soda ash imported into Tsingtao, China decreased from 3,474 short tons in 1925 to 2,927 tons in 1926, according to Consul W. Roderick Dorsey, Tsingtao. Soda ash accounts for more than half of the total quantity of chemicals imported into Tsingtao. The trade is controlled by British manufacturers.

GERMAN LEATHER OUTPUT

Leather produced by German tanneries during 1925 was valued at $190,000,000 German Census figures recently show, says a report from Trade Commissioner Walter Hertz, Frankfort-on-the-Main, to the Department of Commerce.

According to the census there were 1,323 tanneries in operation that year, and 21 others for which information was not available. Three-quarters of their production was retained for domestic use. About 45,000 persons are employed.

The distribution of tanneries and the value of production of the various German States in 1925 were as follows: Prussia, 612 plants, $74,996,000; Bavaria 239 plants, $8,268,000; Saxony, 72 plants $9,193,000; Wurtemberg and Hohenzollern, 191 plants, $23,626,000; Baden, 46 plants, and Hessen, 25 plants, combined production $51,159,000; Thuringia, 91 plants, $13,440,000; Brunswick, Anhalt, Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Waldeck, 16 plants, $1,819,000; and Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, 31 plants, $6,833,000.

Oak bark, one of the best tanning materials available is used in large quantities by the German tanning industry, this being obtainable from domestic sources at comparatively low prices. In the United States this material is used only to a limited extent, because of its high cost. Considerable amounts of pine bark are also used, as this seems to be a satisfactory tanning agent when blended with other barks. There is also comparatively large consumption of synthetic tans, these being used chiefly in the production of cheaper grades of sole leather.

Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., Kansas City, has completed preparations for the opening of the new warehouse and offices at Gretna, La. J. H. Baldwin, New Orleans, will have charge of the Gretna branch, the warehouse of which contains more than 12,000 square feet of storage space with tank storage facilities.

Summers Fertilizer Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., has opened a sales office in New York which will be in charge of its vice-president, W. L. Gay. This office will have charge in New York and New England States.

Due to the fact that there was one more working day in October than in September the total monthly production of paper in October increased 0.8% according to reports to the American Paper and Pulp Ass'n.

SICILY SULFUR FACTORS EXPRESS DISAPPOINTMENT

Great dissatisfaction and disappointment has been expressed by Sicilian sulfur interests in that the promised electrification of the sulfur industry is not progressing, and that, in fact, practically no steps at all have been taken to initiate the work reports Consul Ilo C. Funk, Catania. It seems that some years ago the electrical company for Eastern Sicily borrowed money from local interests and to make payment arranged to electrify the entire industry. Ready capital for such an undertaking was lacking, however, and unsuccessful attempts to obtain a loan first in Italy and then in America were made.

Production of sulfur during the first half of 1927 was 108,581 metric tons, as compared with 103,731 tons in the corresponding period of 1926. Shipments increased in the first six months of 1927 to 163,072 tons, resulting in a reduction of stocks on June 30 to 36,199 tons, as compared with 69,438 tons on hand June 30, 1926.

Vereinigte Stahlwerke A. G. Essen, (Phoenix in Hoerde plant) has begun construction on a new oxygen plant with an hourly capacity of 100 cubic meters oxygen, 99.6 per cent pure thus emancipating Vereinigte Stahlwerke from dependence on other plants for its oxygen requirements, reports Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty, Berlin.

Canadian starch and glucose production for 1926 is valued at $4,988,860, compared with $5,095,040 for the preceding year. The number of establishments engaged in the industry decreased from 7 to 3. The aggregate capital invested was $4,964,775, and the number of employees was 511 who received in salaries $641,408. The cost of materials was $3,199,003, and the net value of products added by manufacture was $1,789,857.

A cable dated November 24 to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Assistant Trade Commissioner Patterson, Calcutta, states that the stocks of pure shellac arriving daily are low but that larger arrivals are predicted for December with the result of easier prices.

Federal Trade Commission announces the election of Commissioner William E. Humphrey as chairman to succeed Commissioner C. W. Hunt.

Thomas S. Lamont, son of Thomas W. Lamont, has been elected a director of Texas Gulf Sulphur Company.

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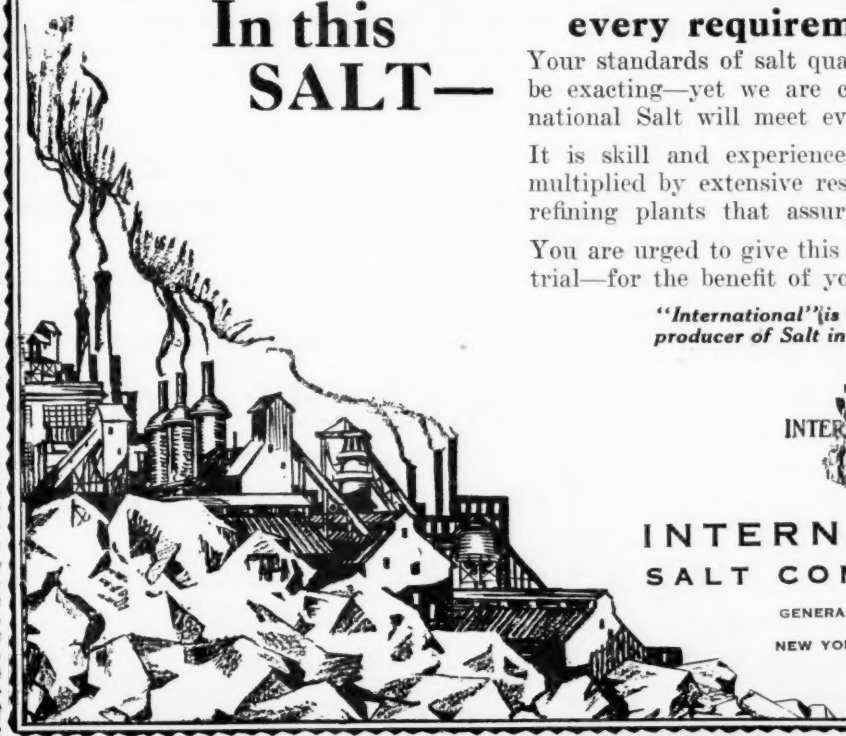

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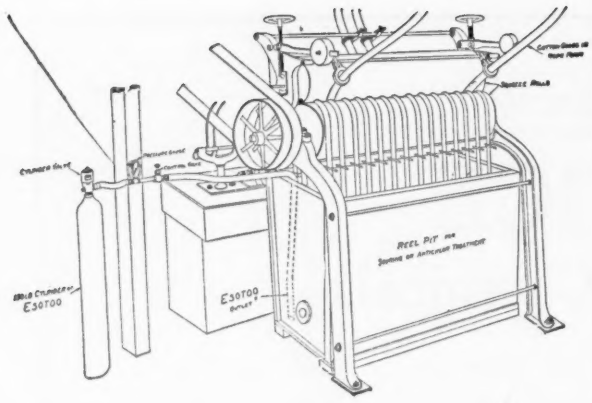

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(Continued from Page 780)

tine and dispel thoughts of the future of the industry.

Offsetting the huge loss in turpentine consumption during 1926, when a net decrease of 2,020,690 gallons during the calendar year as shown by the Department of Agriculture, and compared with the previous year, the consuming trade is very active and when the final figures are compiled, it is believed that the consumption will not only surpass that of 1926 but will also be greater than in 1925. The increase among consuming operations, is largely attributed to the individual painter, who prefers to use tur-

Consumption of turpentine in gallons

	1926	1925
Paper & Paper Size	6,956	5,874
Soap	5,373	3,540
Paint & Varnish	4,428,447	5,705,414
Shoe Polish	534,079	824,463
Printing Ink	12,572	10,879
Oils and Greases	180,871	124,785
Sealing Wax, Pitch Insulations and Plastics	66,291	61,058
Linoleum	5,524	4,165
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	29,061	77,041
Automobiles and Wagons	280,585	276,570
Foundries & Foundry Supplies	16,179	22,024
Shipyards	16,042	15,750
Miscellaneous	35,069	42,326
	5,617,049	7,637,739

pentine in mixtures but owing to the high prices, was formerly forced to use benzene and other to mineral thinners. They are now taking advantage of the low prices and are using huge quantities of turpentine but when the price reaches a point beyond his limited reach, he will again return to the utilization of cheaper raw materials.

While the production of turpentine during 1926-1927 was the largest in ten years, the consumption fell off, and the average price for the year was 15 5/8 cents per gallon lower than that of 1925. This year, the consumption has

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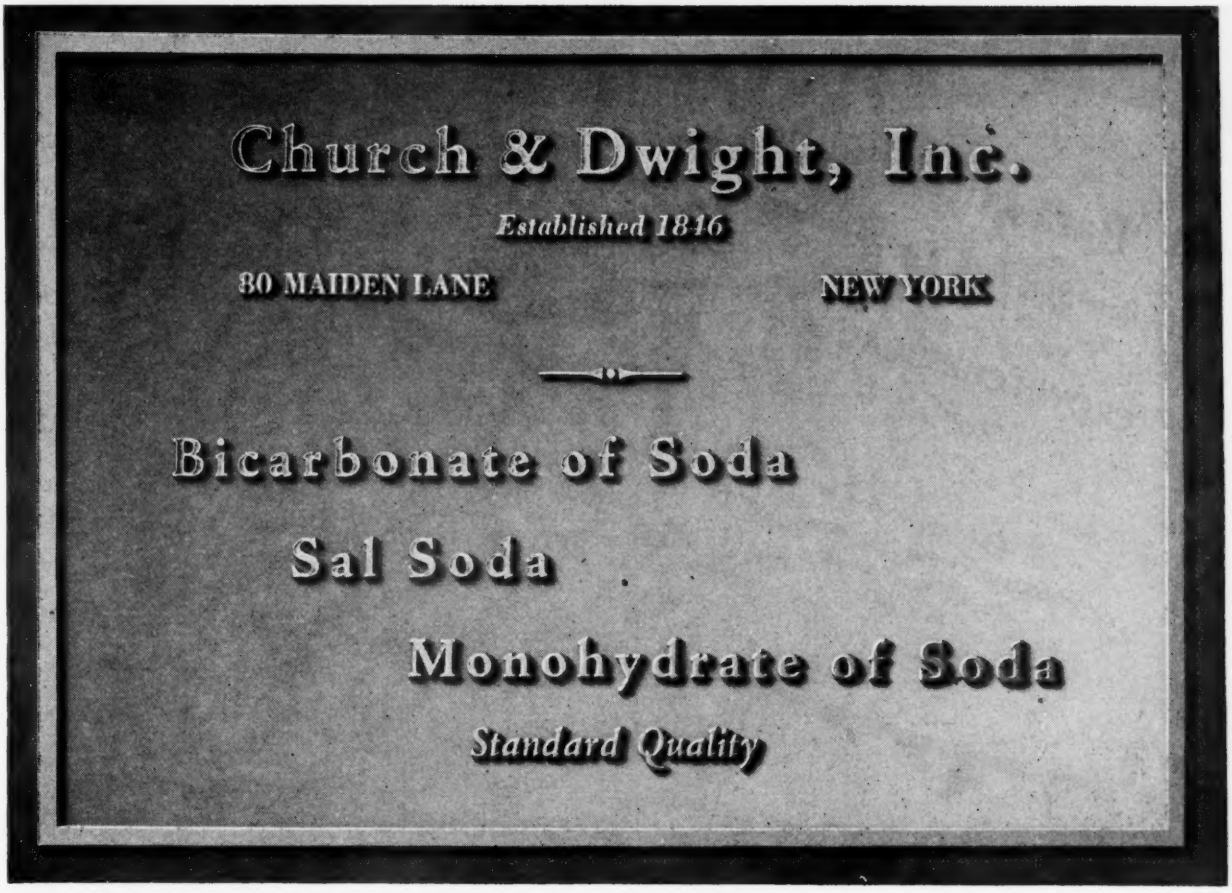

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increased vastly, yet the price is lower than that of 1926 but as the increased consumption is not expected to be of sufficient proportions to meet the advancing production scale, strengthening of prices is hardly indicated.

Japans Artificial Fertilizer Costs

Enterprises for the extraction of nitrogen from the air for the purpose of manufacturing fertilizers are making good progress, writes the Tokyo correspondent of CHEMICAL MARKETS. According to the Government plan for control of these fertilizers, official agencies are to fix the maximum price and buy or import fertilizers when such action is deemed necessary.

Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer is erecting an immense plan in North Korea. Japan Artificial Company is to complete its Toyama factory next year and Toyo Nitrogen Fertilizer Co. is planning to erect an extensive plant. Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Co.'s Korean plant will have an immense output of 300,000 tons a year on completion and will cost yen 100,000,000

This latter concerns output for the first half of this year was 40,000 tons. The total operating and overhead cost was yen 4,320,790. The actual expenses were as follows:

Manufacturing Costs	
Production of ammonium sulfate	yen 1,700,000
Packing (yen 8 per ton)	350,000
By-products	650,000
Total	2,700,000
Business Costs	
Office and monopoly expenses	400,000
Freight (yen 5 per ton)	300,000
Interest	600,000
Taxes	300,000
Total	1,600,000

(Continued on Page 826)

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Production costs per ton on this basis would be yen 65.50. Actual manufacturing cost would be yen 42.50. This, however, was for the first half of this year only. When new equipment has been installed, higher efficiency is expected to reduce this figure to yen 32 a ton and the total cost to the company will range between yen 50 and yen 55. The production cost of the Electro-Chemical Industry Co. is estimated at yen 130 or more by the lime nitrogen method. Japan Artificial Fertilizer's cost is yen 80, while Toyo Nitrogen Industry Co. of the Suzuki interests is said to have a rather high unit cost. Japan Nitrogen produces at the cheapest cost while the Electric Chemical has the highest.

Domestic Consumption of turpentine in gallons shows a healthy gain over that in preceding post war years, although it is still 30 percent below the corresponding 1913-14 figure, reports Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty. Among a variety of other interesting statistical indices reflecting a progressive bettering of conditions in Germany, the increased figure of phosphates consumption is significant. While imports of phosphate rock of American and African origin have declined in post war years, for reasons of the difficulty of financing them under post war economic conditions, consumption of basic slag has increased. The latter is even said to be more acceptable on certain portions of German soil on account of its calcium content, capable of combating acidity of the soil resulting from sulphate fertilization. Germany was self-contained in basic slag production before the war, but lost heavily with post war territorial partitions and separations, including Alsace-Lorraine, the Saar, Upper Silesia, Luxemburg, etc., where much iron and steel (and basic slag) production is centered, so that the country must now import where it even exported before the war.

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THE SIBERIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Lack of important consuming outlets has probably checked development of the Siberian chemical industry, according to "North Asia". Production is confined principally to basic products such as alkalies, matches, leather, pharmaceuticals, fats and products of coal and wood distillation, fermentation, and the silicate industries.

Production of alkalies is little developed. A plant was operated at Barnaul and a small plant has been put into operation for the production of caustic soda from crude salts obtained from the Petukhov lakes.

There are two coal-tar plants in Siberia, the Keliovski Chemical Plant and a gas plant. There is ample raw material available for a large wood chemical industry, but at present the industry is not of much importance. In the Tomsk province, in the Mariinsk Taiga, in Narym region, and many other places there are small distillation plants, the largest of the group being the Tomsk formalin plant.

The tanning industry in Siberia produces all kinds of leather, with glue as a by-product. At present there are quite a large number of plants in Siberia, the largest ones are in Irkutsk, Barnaul, Biisk, Tomsk and Omsk. This is one of the most widely developed branches of the chemical industry in Siberia.

Production of matches is concentrated in four plants, namely, in Tomsk, Biisk, Usolyie, and Tiumen. Altogether these plants occupy about 1,000 workmen. The fats industry produces vegetable oils from flax, hemp, cedar nut and others. Plants are found in Irkutsk, Omsk, Novo-Sibirsk and Tomsk which produce oils, oil cake, and paints. The soap making plants treat fats of animal origin, and represent the most highly developed branch of the Siberian chemical industry. Soap making plants are found in all the important cities and towns and in

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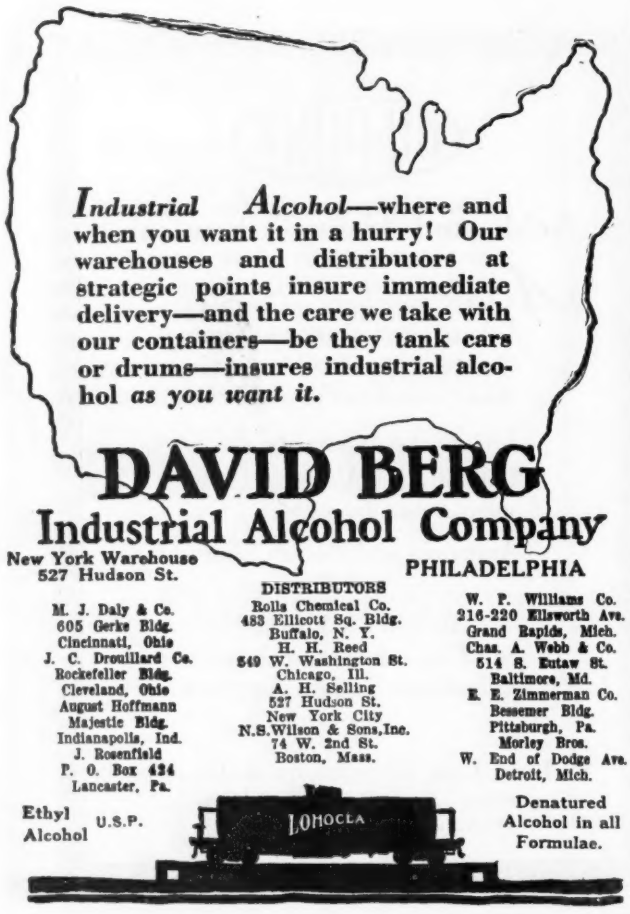

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some of the villages. In Novo-Sibirsk it is intended to produce stearin and glycerine.

In the silicate industries there are cement plants, the largest at Yaskkino station, which was not in operation during last summer, and one in Nizhne-Udinsk, which was closed in 1915; glass factories which produce glassware and window lights, in Biisk country, near Krasnoyarsk and in Zeledeyevo village near Tomsk; a single porcelain factory in the Khita village in Trans-Dailval, which produces porcelain and enamel ware; and a number of small pottery plants.

In Tomsk and some other cities there are breweries and distilleries. Some of these also produce acetic acid. The pharmaceutical industry is represented by a number of plants and laboratories producing different pharmaceutical (galenical) preparations.

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Oleic acid or red oil	27892	Talinn, Estonia .....Purchase
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Pains and varnishes	27855	Punta Arenas, Chile ...Agency
Pigments, mineral	27891	Lille France .....Purchase
Pitch	27855	Cardiff, Wales .....Purchase
Pitch	27900	Sao Paulo, Brazil .....Agency
Rosin	27924	Tegal, Java .....Purchase
Salts, mineral	27923	Copenhagen, Denmark Purchase
Soda ash and Caustic soda	27900	Sao Paulo, Brazil .....Agency
Sulphur	27890	Oporto, Portugal .....Agency
Sulphur and sulphuric acid	27900	Sao Paulo, Brazil .....Agency
Turpentine	27855	Punta Arenas, Chile ...Agency
Turpentine	27900	Sao Paulo, Brazil .....Agency
Water chlorination and purification supplies.	27859	Durango, Mexico .....Purchase
Disinfectants	28072	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil ...Both
Dyestuffs	28074	Bangkok, Siam ....Sole agency
Match-making chemicals ..	28157	Guatemala City, Guatemala. Purchase

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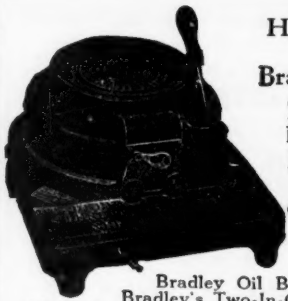

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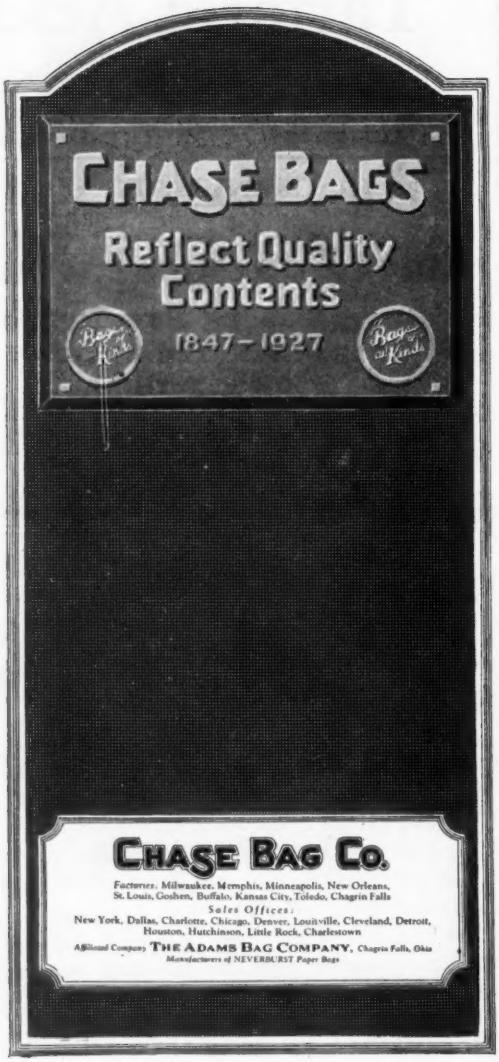
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(Continued from Page 784)

It is estimated that the sylvine enriched to 30 per cent will cost about 9.15 rubles per ton at the mine, that the rail transport from Solikamsk to the port of Leningrad will add another 9.40 rubles per ton, and that the port expenses such as unloading from cars, storing and loading on steamers, etc., will bring the total cost to 25 rubles per ton abroad ship. Taking into consideration the freight and the present world market prices of sylvine, this cost would permit successful competition with other countries.

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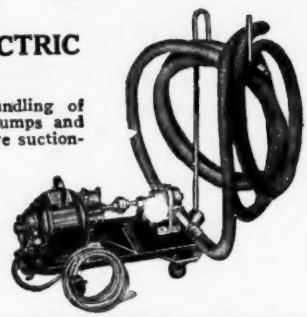

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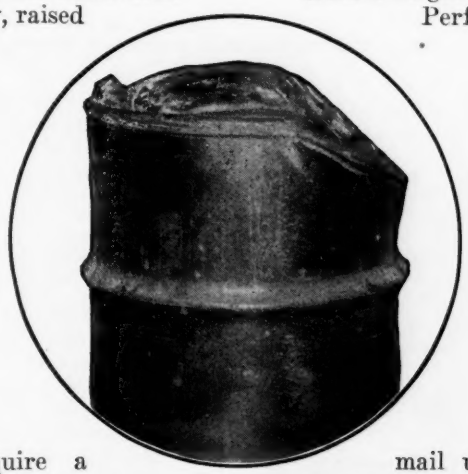

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Local Market Conditions

CHICAGO

The month of November has witnessed good sales in the chemical business here, though for the past week sales have been falling rapidly, heralding the approach of the inventory season. Outstanding in activity for the period under report have been alcohol, red oil and stearic acid, all of which have been moving well. Advances in oil of mirbane and aniline oil, ½c lb. each, have been the only important price changes of the month. Collections can be characterized as fair.

BOSTON

While conditions in the New England market are improving on the whole the only outstanding movement of any interest at the moment is in denatured alcohol, solvents and wood alcohol all of which have been moving briskly. There have been no price changes worthy of comment since the last report. Collections are good.

DETROIT

The Detroit chemical business has been rather quiet during November, principally owing to the position of the motor industry. It is believed here that the release of the new Ford car will stimulate business here both for chemicals and other lines. The outlook for the balance of the year and the first few months of next year is very encouraging.

ST. LOUIS

General business conditions in this territory are showing unmistakable signs of weakness. Chemical sales are also showing a slackening in volume, with the approach of the inventory period. The most active items at the moment are alcohol, glycerin and ethylene glycol. Contracts for these items are being consummated in good volume. Contract price in general for next year show little change, except for anhydrous ammonia, which is firmer. Metallic salts are weak reflecting the condition of the metal market. Tin salts are expected to show a firmer trend in the near future. Collections have been fairly good, but show signs of becoming increasingly difficult.

NEWARK

There is no doubt that business as a whole has been better in November this year than in November 1926. Because of the inventory period ap-

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Local Market Conditions

proaching, December is likely to show a let down. No particular change has been noted in the textile industry of the section, with no optimism for the immediate future. Over the last three months there has been about a 10 per cent increase in the dry color sales over last year. Sellers expect a better market for dry colors in 1928 on the basis of the better tone of the current market. Paints and varnish makers are doing a very small business and as a result little is moving in this field in the way of raw materials. Leather manufacturers feel encouraged as to prospects for 1928 and a better volume of business may be looked for in this direction.

KANSAS CITY

There has been a great deal of activity in the Kansas City territory during November. The decline in glycerin is the principal movement of note for the month. There has also been a falling off in the demand for glycerin. Alcohol is in good demand for antifreeze purposes; copperas is in short supply here and the market is firm. Other items are moving at a normal gait. Collections are somewhat slow and credit conditions could be better.

CLEVELAND

While business in this territory shows a tendency to be spotty, the trade is very optimistic as to 1928. There has been no buying activity in linseed oil and the market here is very weak. Much the same condition exists in Chinawood oil, with the buying from hand to mouth. Because of the prevailing warm weather sales of alcohol and glycerin have been lagging. Rosins and turpentine have been weak and inactive. Because of inactivity in the automobile business, solvents have also been quiet.

PHILADELPHIA

The local chemical market, as is usual at this season, shows a falling off in consuming interest. Copper sulfate is an exception to this condition, being quite firm and active, with an advance expected at a nearly date. Naphthaline is also coming in for some attention and forward contracts are being made in good volume. Glycerin is weak and has declined a bit, though the cold weather is expected to bring a brace. Otherwise the market is dull for spot business. contract business for next year is moving at a good rate and sellers look to a good year in 1928.

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AMMONIA
STEARIC ACID

Buyers Guide

ACIDS

Coal-Tar

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Baird & McGuire, Inc.
Barrett Co.
Calco Chemical Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Jordan & Bro., Wm. E.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Tar Acid Refining Corp.

Organic

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Eastman Kodak Co.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Heyden Chemical Corp.
Lewis, John D.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Monsanto Chemical Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Turner & Co., Joseph
Victor Chemical Works

Mineral

American Cyanamid Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Heyden Chemical Corp.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

ALCOHOL

Denatured

American Solvents & Chemical Corp.
Berg Industrial Alcohol Co., David
Commercial Solvents Corp.
Federal Products Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

Methanol

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Gray & Co., William S.,
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.

ALKALIES

Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Church & Dwight
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Lewis, John D.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Michigan Alkali Co.
Niagara Alkali Co.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Solvay Process Co.
Turner & Co., Joseph
Warner Chemical Co.
Winkler & Bros., Co., Isaac

ALUMS

Cooper & Co., Charles
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Monsanto Chemical Works
Pennsylvania Salt Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

AMMONIA or SALTS

Barrett Co.
Benkert & Co., W.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Dow Chemical Co.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Lewis, John D.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Mathieson Alkali Works
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Turner & Co., Joseph
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc.

DYE & TAN STUFFS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Calco Chemical Co.
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Dyestuff Corp.
Lewis, John D.
Monsanto Chemical Works
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Starkweather Co., J. U.

FILLERS & CLAYS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Burnet Company
Hammill & Gillespie
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Wishnick-Tumpeer Inc.

WOOD FLOUR

Burnet Company

PIGMENTS & COLORS

Calco Chemical Co.
Cooper & Co., Charles
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Dyestuff Corp.
Industrial Chemical Co.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.

ACCELERATORS

American Cyanamid Co.
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.
Dovan Chemical Corp.
Dow Chemical Co.
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Lewis, John D.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

FERTILIZER SUPPLIES

American Cyanamid Co.
Barrett Co.
General Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

INSECTICIDES

Dow Chemical Co.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Jordan & Bros., Wm. E.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
American Cyanamid Co
Baird & McGuire (crucels)
Barrett Co., The
Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp.
Carus Chemical Co.
American Potash & Chem. Corp. (borax)
Arnold Hoffman Co.
American Solvents & Chemical Corp.
Church & Dwight (soda bicarb.)
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. (wood chem.)
Commercial Solvents Corp. (butanol)
Cooper Charles & Co.
Croton Chemical Corp.
Dovan Chemical Co. (rubber accel.)
Dow Chemical Co.
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
Emery Candle Co.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co. (chlorine)
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Gray William S. & Co., (wood chem)
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Industrial Chemical Co.
International Salt Co.
Jordan, Wm. E. & Bro.
Kalbfleisch Corp.
Lewis, John D.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Merchants Chemical Co.
Michigan Alkali Co.
Miner-Edgar Co. (wood chem.)
Monsanto Chemical Works
Niagara Alkali Co.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Parsons & Petit (sulfur)
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co. (wood chemicals)
Selden Co.
Solvay Process Co. (alkalies)
Starkweather Co., J. U.
Turner & Co., Joseph
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., Inc.
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc.
Victor Chemical Works
Warner Chemical Co.
Wiarda & Co., John C.
Winkler & Bros. Co., Isaac (alkalies)
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.

SOLVENTS

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
American Solvents & Chemical Corp.
Barrett Co., The
Berg Industrial Alcohol Co., David
Commercial Solvents Corp.
Cooper & Co., Charles
Dow Chemical Co.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Greeff & Co., R. W.
Industrial Chemical Co.
Lewis, John D.
Miner-Edgar Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seaboard Chemical Co.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.
Warner Chemical Co.
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.

COAL-TAR, CRUDES & INTERMEDIATES

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.
Baird & McGuire, Inc.
Barrett Co., The
Calco Chemical Co.
DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I.
General Dyestuff Corp.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Gray & Co., William S.
Jordan, Wm. E. & Bro.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Monsanto Chemical Works
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Tar Acid Corp.
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.

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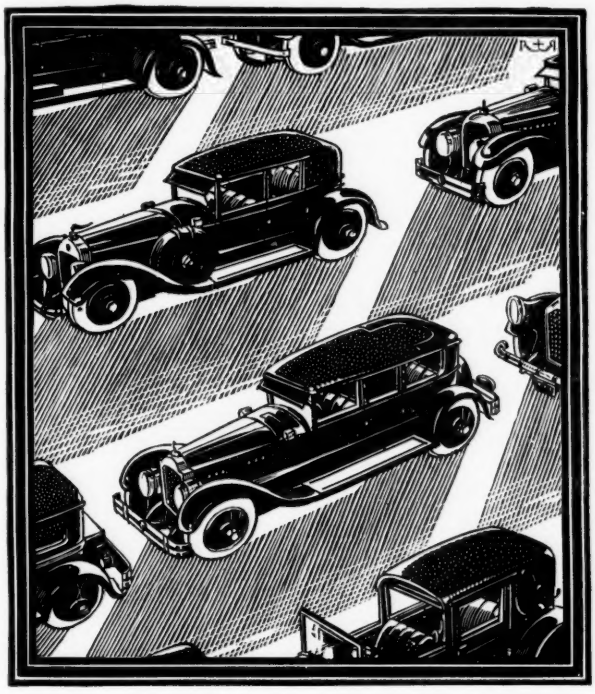

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SEVERAL CHEMICALS contribute to the pleasure of John's evening romp with the children. The rubber ball was produced with R & H Accelerators, Antioxidants manufactured from Aldol and Acetaldehyde and other rubber chemicals. Likewise, the rubber tires of the bicycle. Its ball races were Case Hardened with R & H Cyanides.

The children's clothes were laundered with a washing powder containing Sodium Perborate. As one of them was recently ill, John took the precaution to fumigate the room with Formaldehyde and Permanganate of Potash. The leather in their shoes was tanned with Bichromates, Lactic Acid, Formic Acid, Oxalic Acid or Synthetic Compounds made with Formaldehyde and Phenol. Their woolen garments were prepared and dyed with Caustic Potash, Carbonate of Potash, Glauber's Salt and Formic Acid.

The tiling and pottery on the mantelpiece were made with Feldspar, Clays, Silica, Fluorspar, Whiting, Soda Ash, Borax, Boracic Acid, Red Lead, White Lead, Zinc Oxide and Tin Oxide. Their cheerful brightness originated in R & H Ceramic Colors.

(John is next seen at the theatre)

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